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(54) **IMAGING CATHETER ASSEMBLY WITH DISTAL END INDUCTIVE COUPLER AND EMBEDDED TRANSMISSION LINE**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/238,647, filed on Jan. 26, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,245,020, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/013,463, filed on Jan. 26, 1998, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A61B 8/12**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **600/467**; 600/439; 607/122
(58) **Field of Search** 600/439, 459, 600/462-471, 374; 607/122

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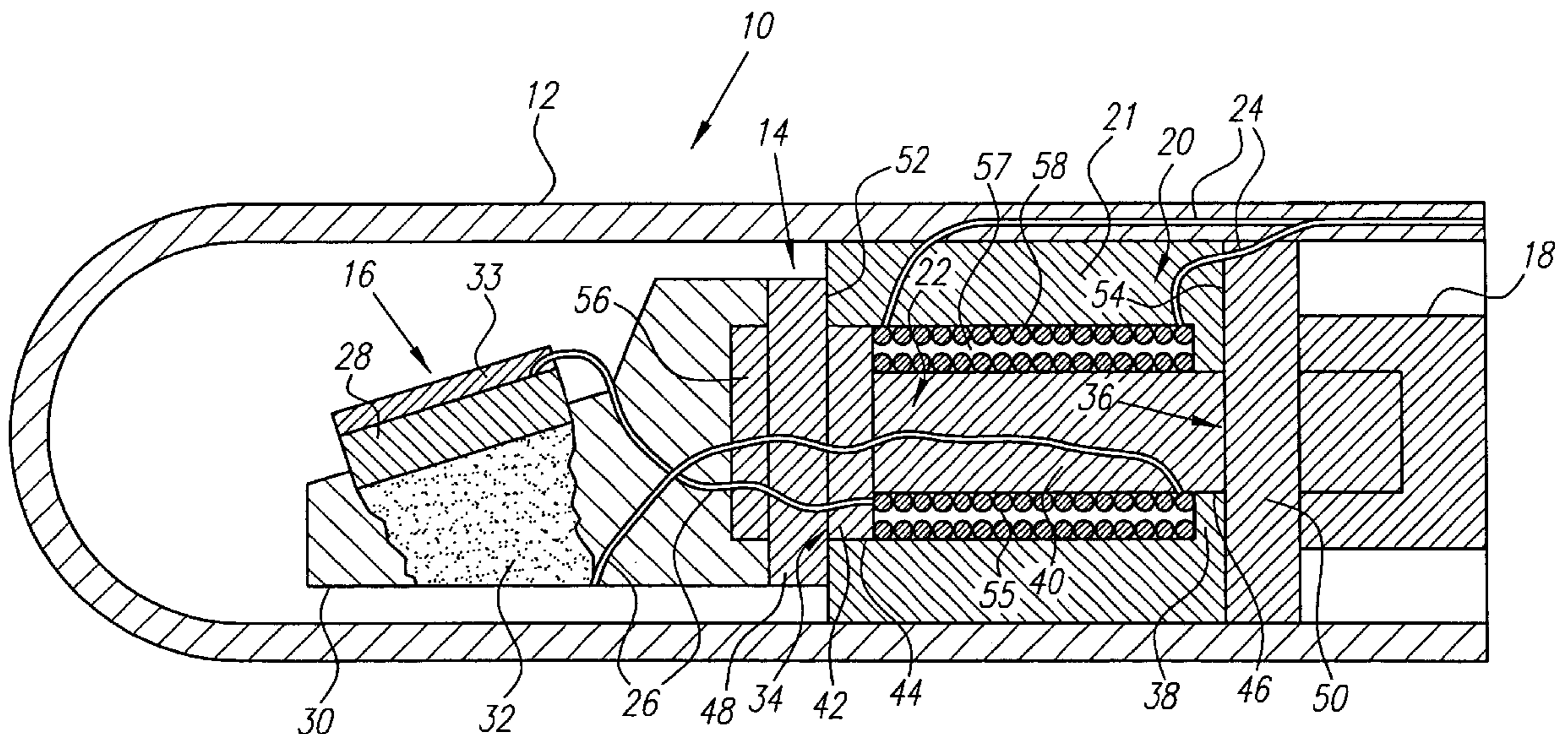
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A catheter assembly includes an elongate catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end with a drive cable disposed therein, the drive cable having a proximal end and a distal end, and rotatable relative to the catheter body. A first electro-magnetic element is disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter, and a second electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the drive cable and in electrical communication with an operative element mounted at the end of the drive cable, the first and second electro-magnetic elements forming an inductive coupler. The catheter assembly can include various other distal operative elements, which are in communication with corresponding proximal operative elements via transmission lines embedded within the wall of the catheter body.

20 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



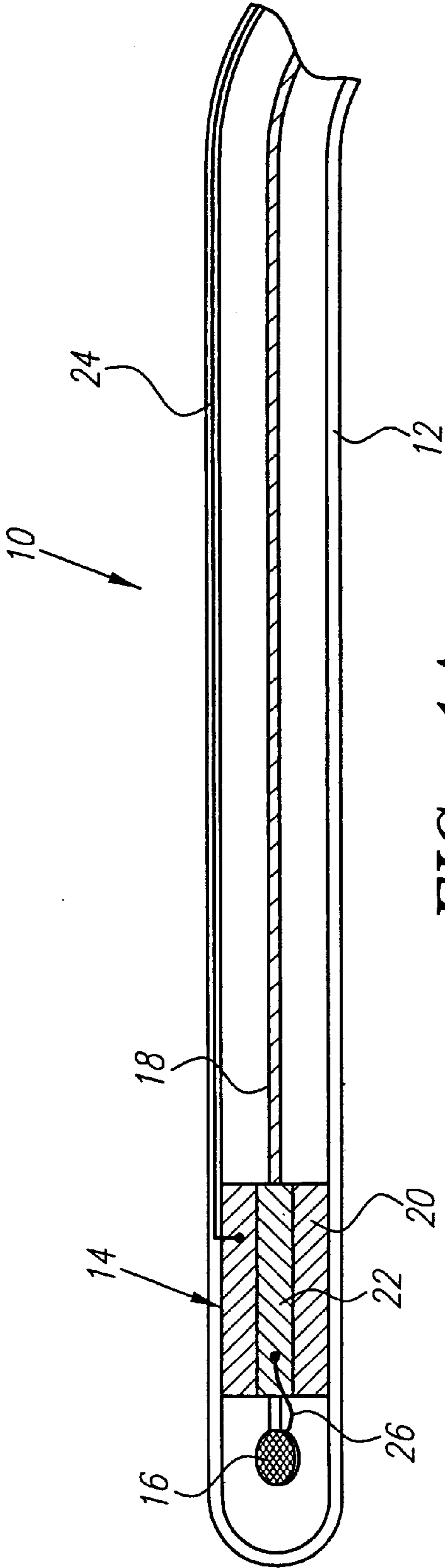


FIG. 1A

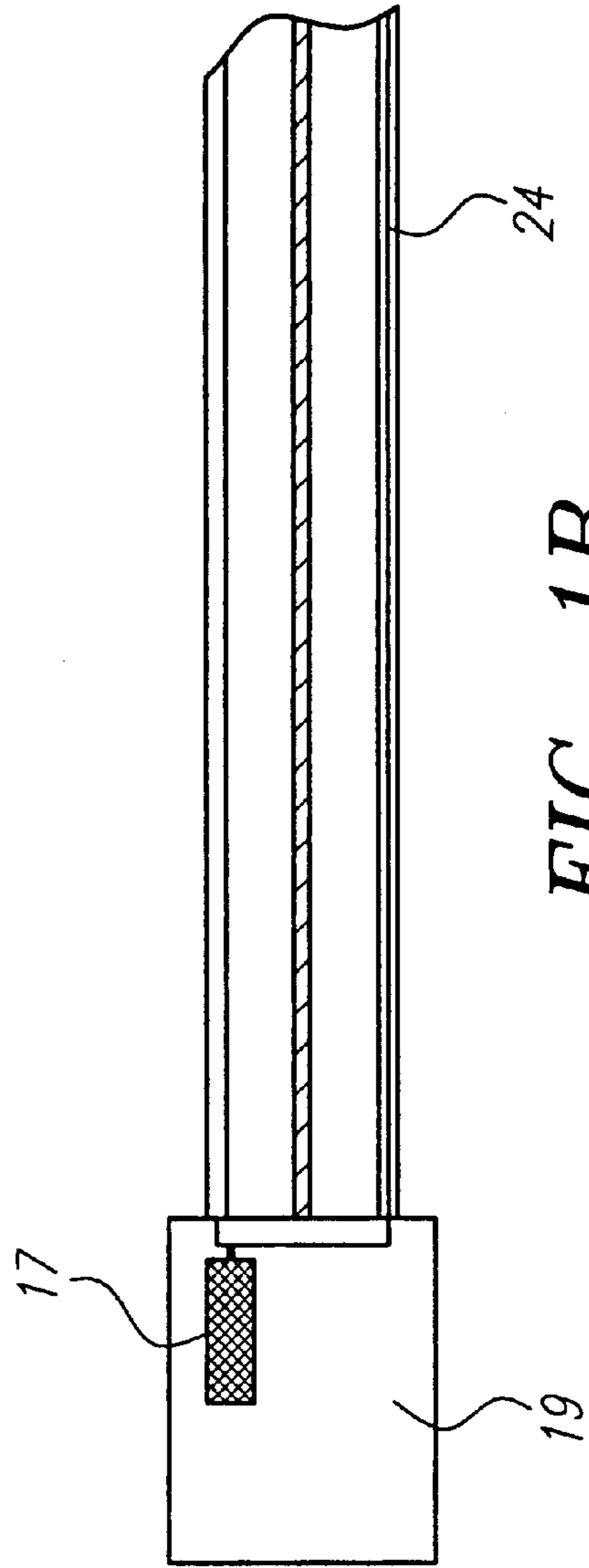


FIG. 1B

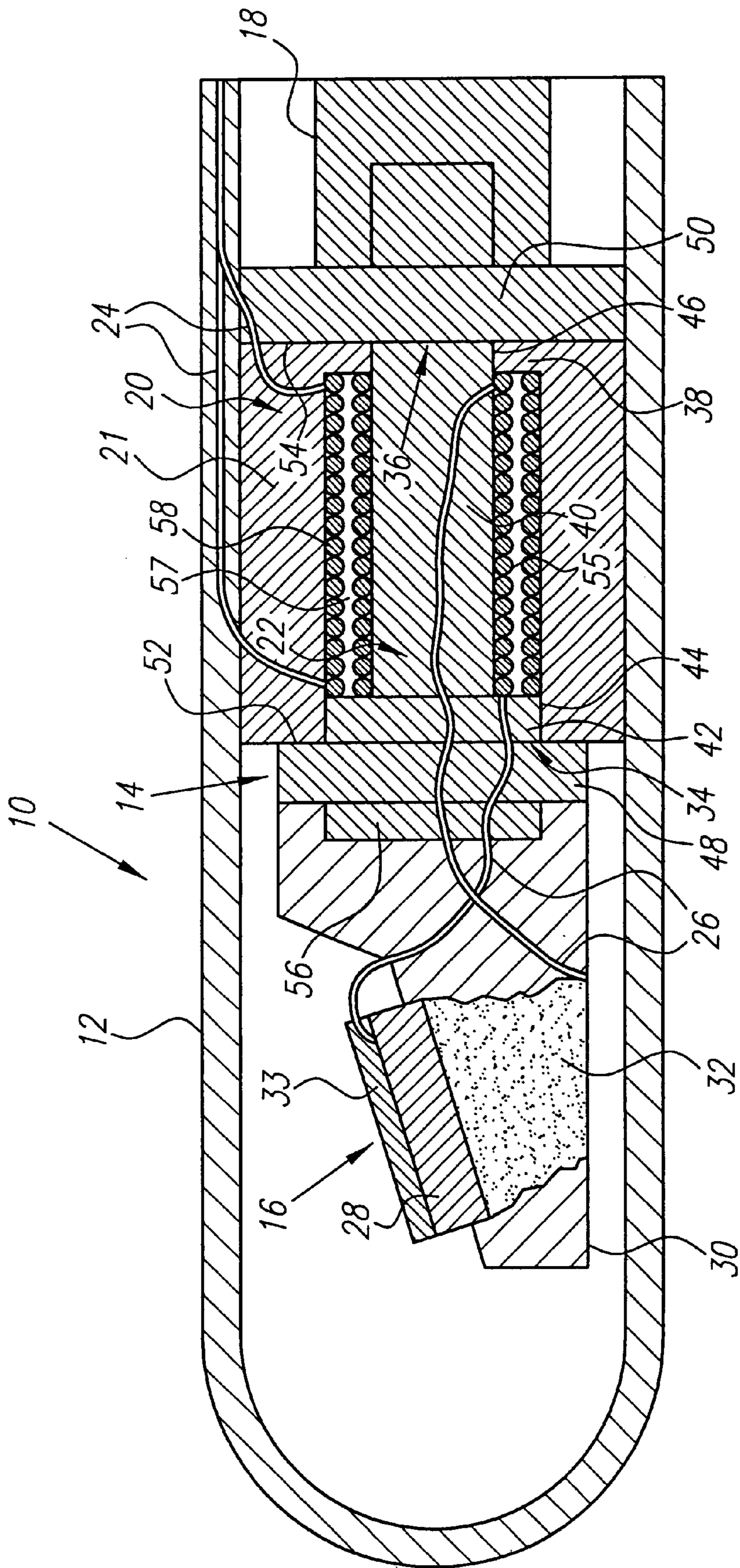


FIG. 2

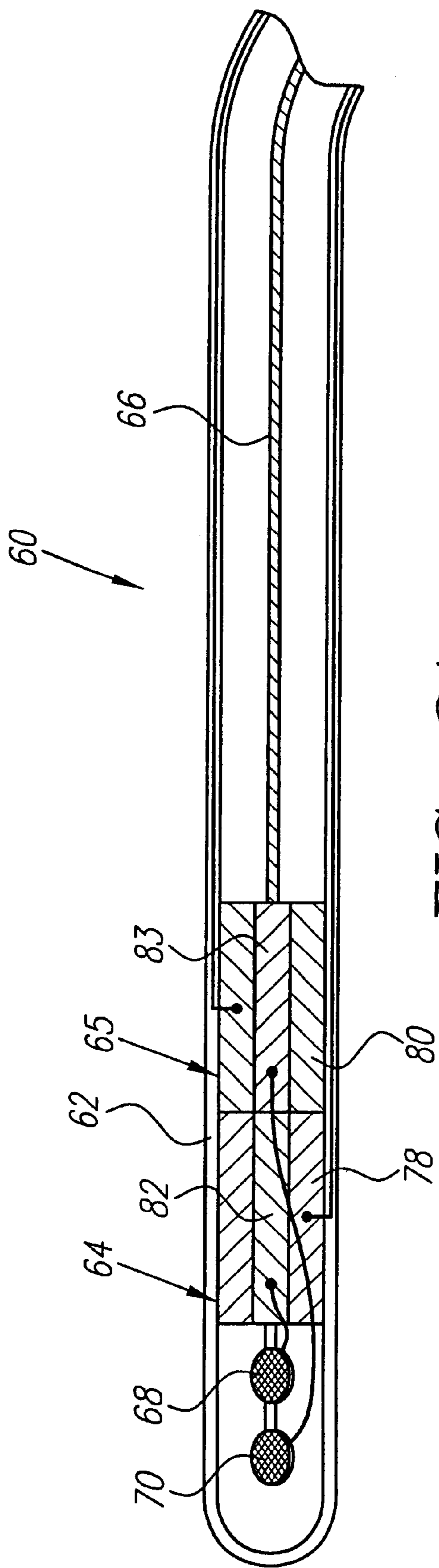


FIG. 3A

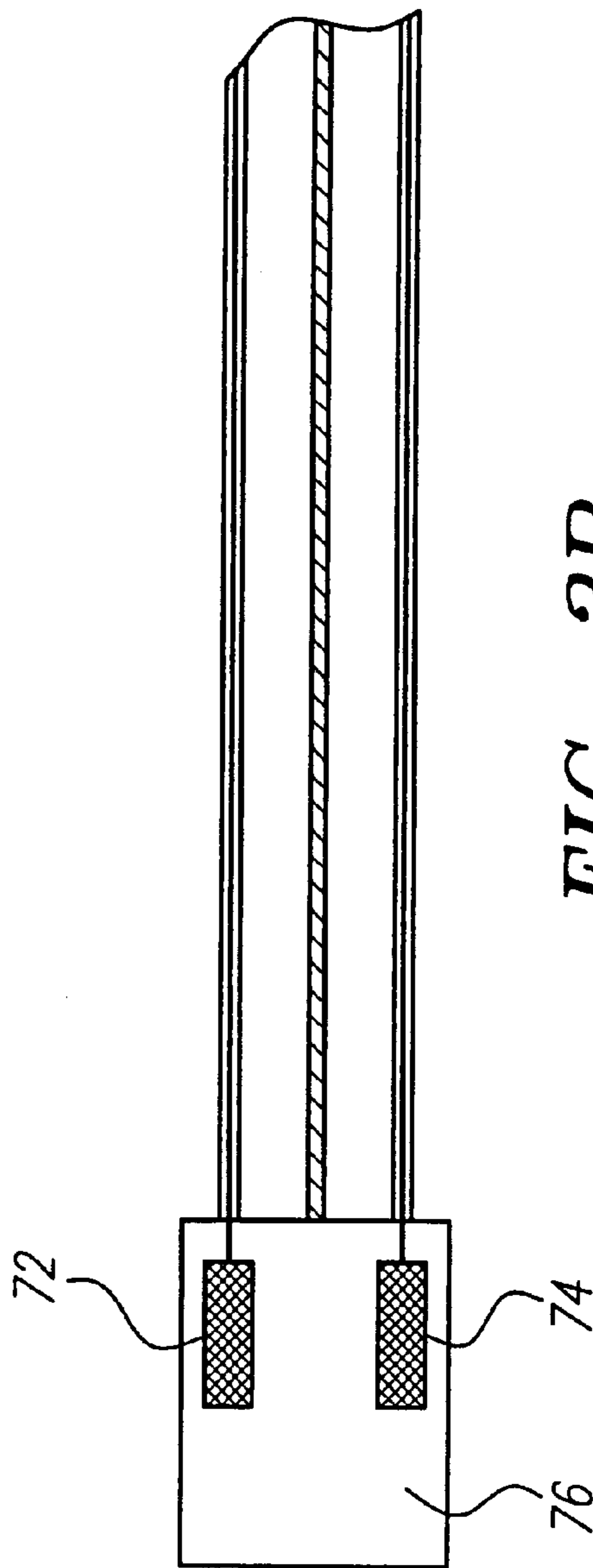


FIG. 3B

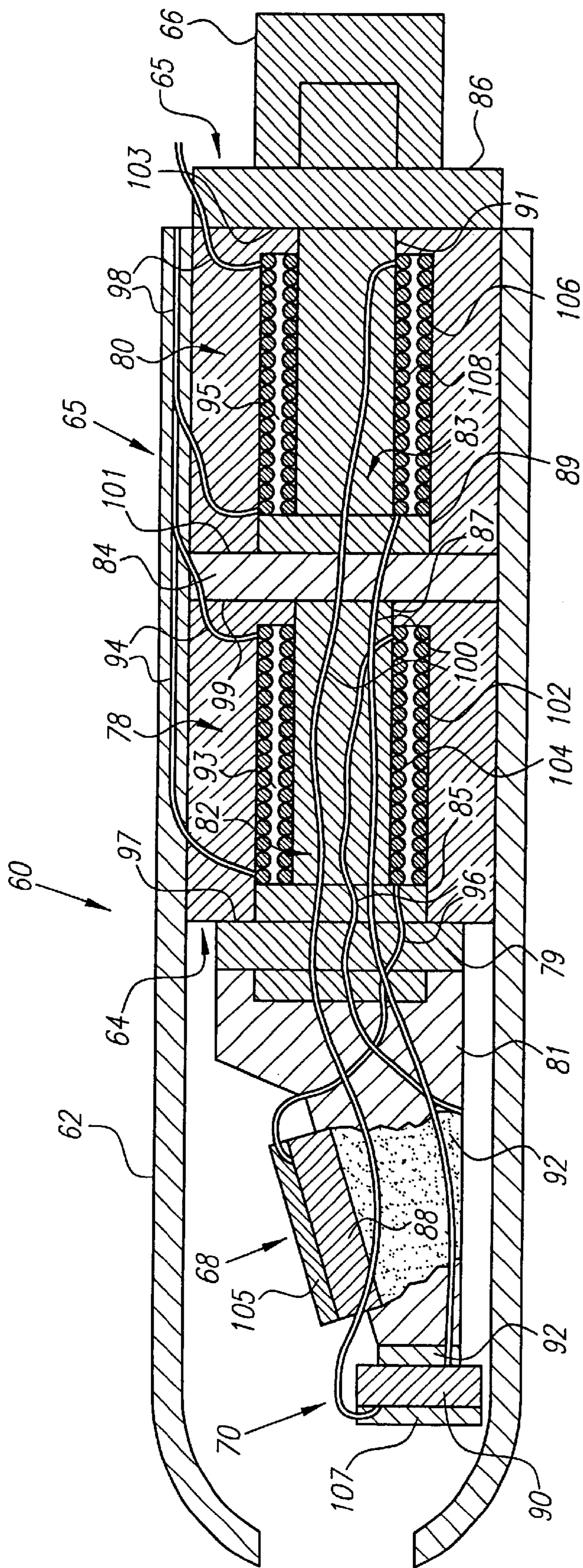


FIG. 4

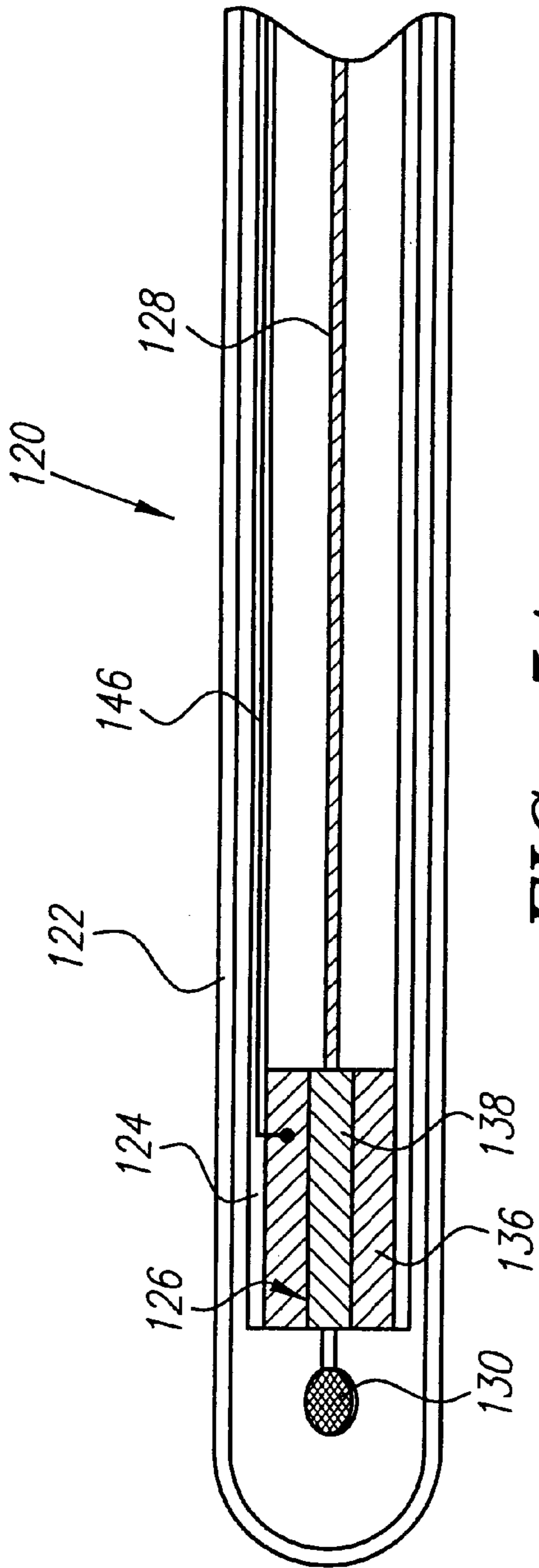


FIG. 5A

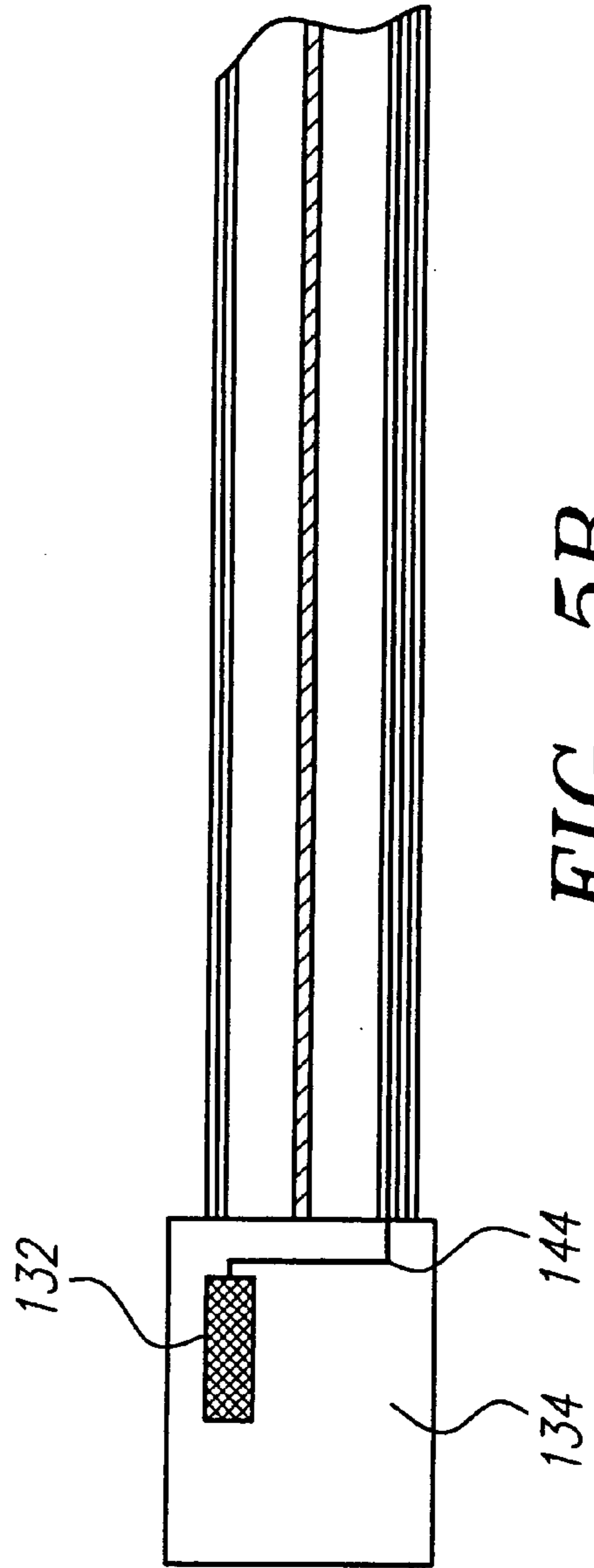


FIG. 5B

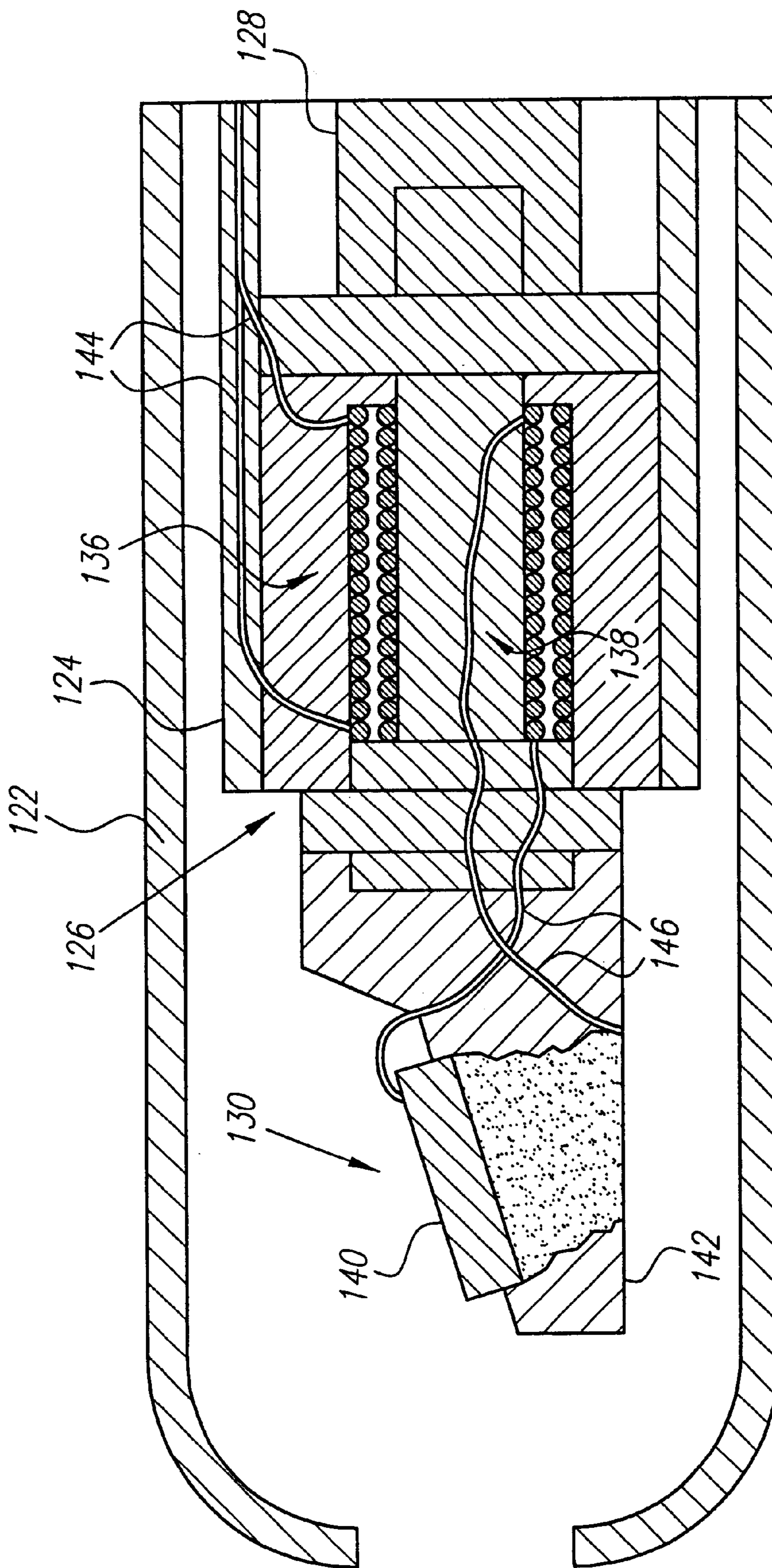


FIG. 6

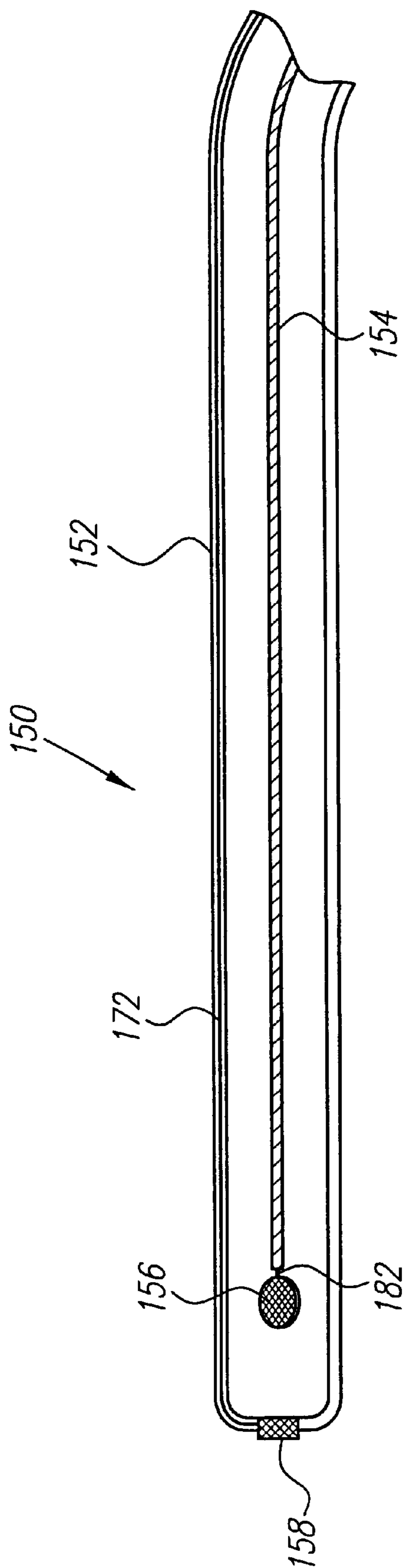


FIG. 7A

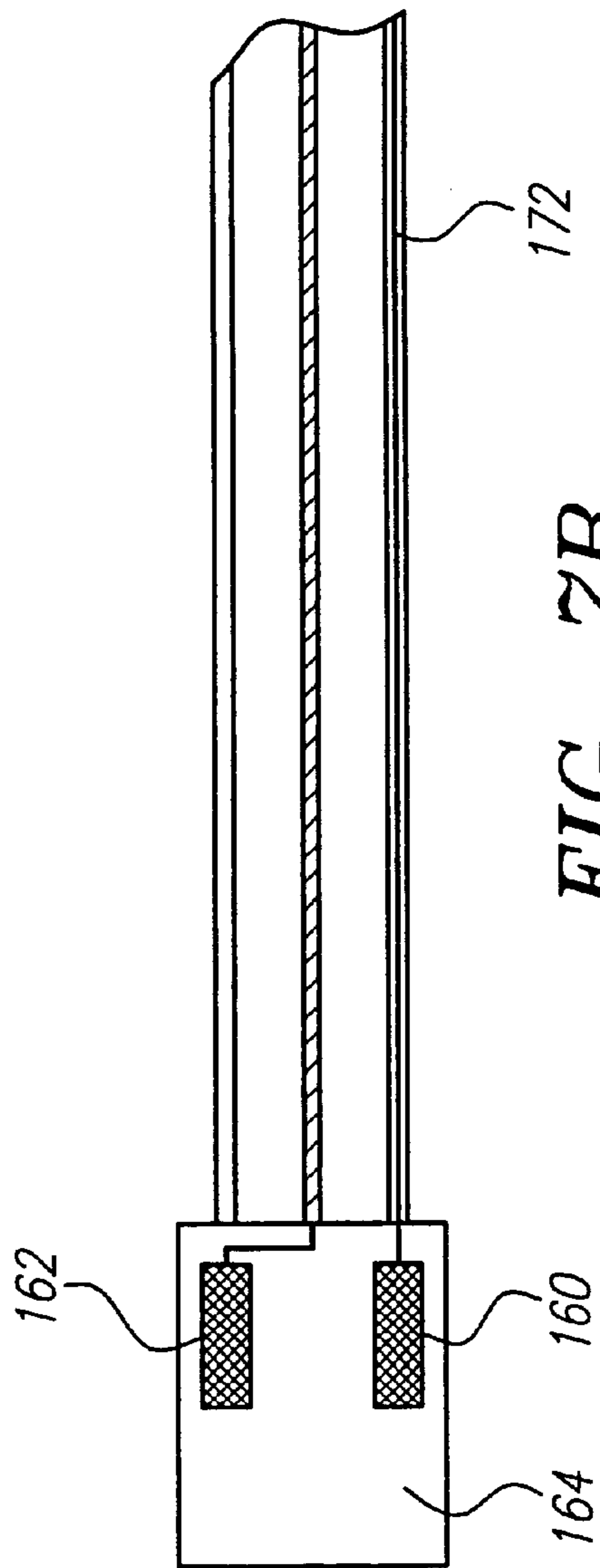


FIG. 7B

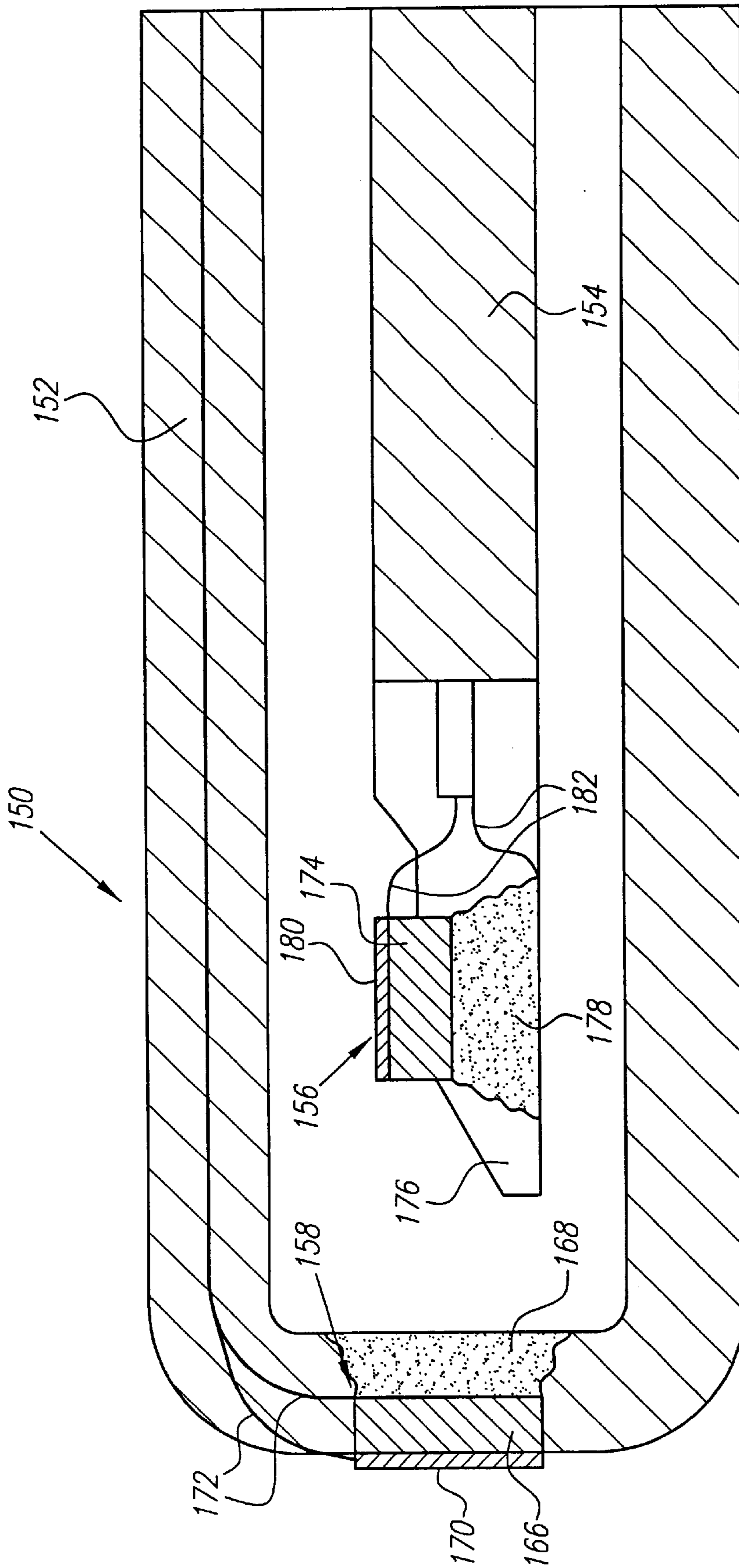


FIG. 8

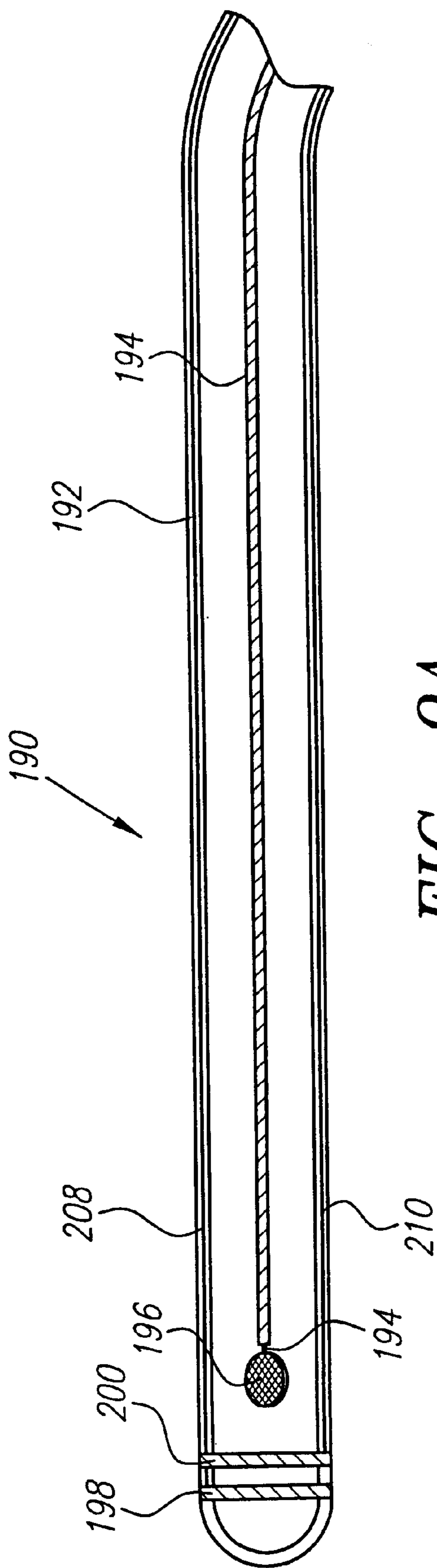


FIG. 9A

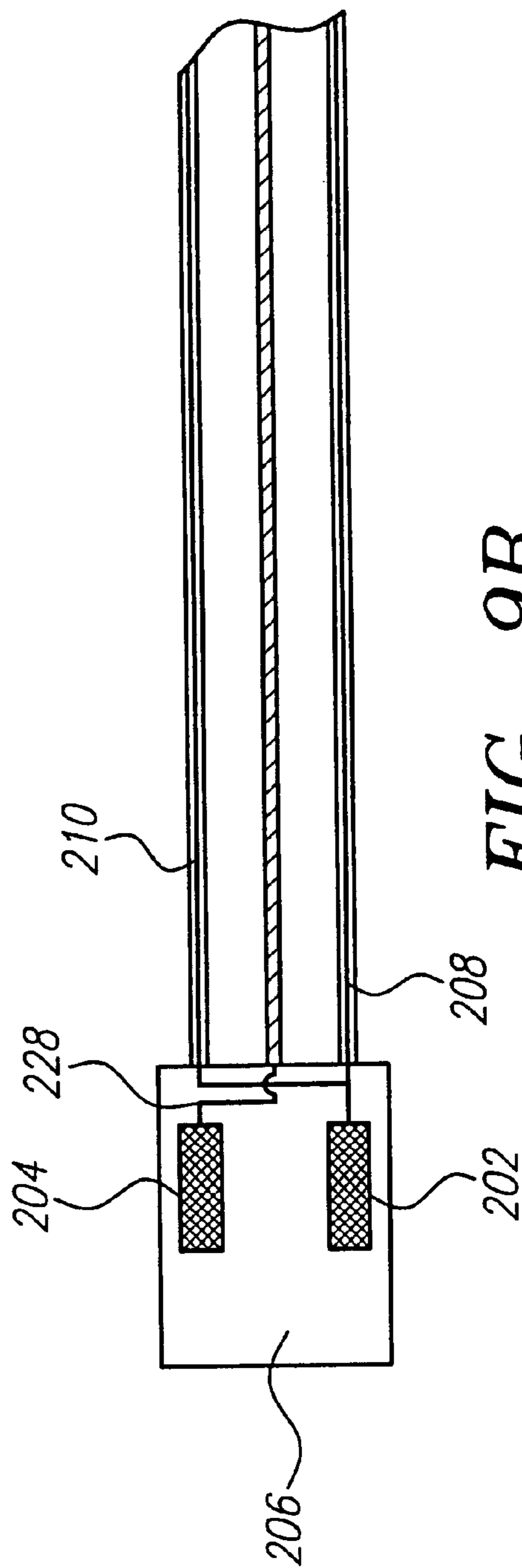


FIG. 9B

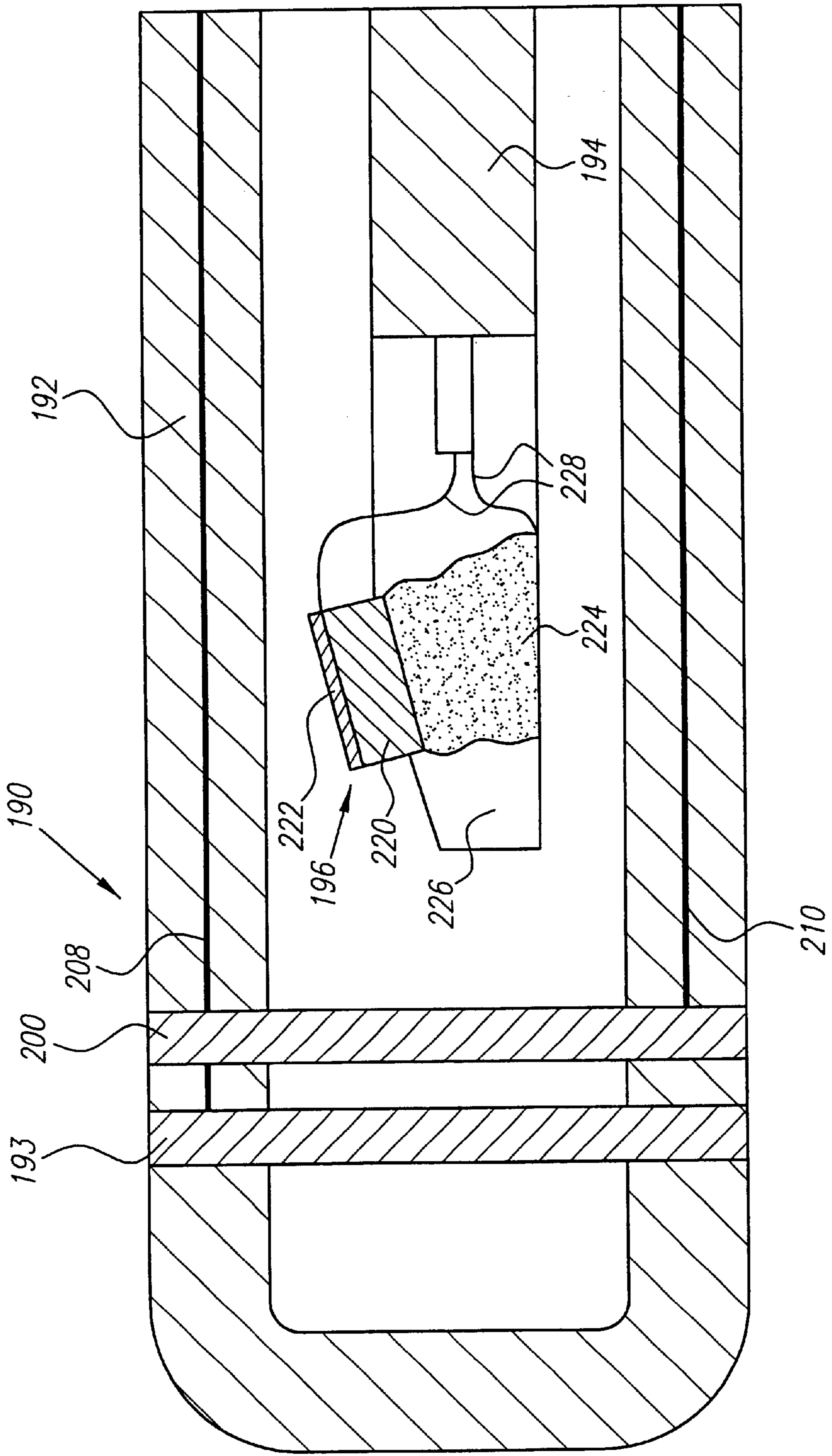


FIG. 10

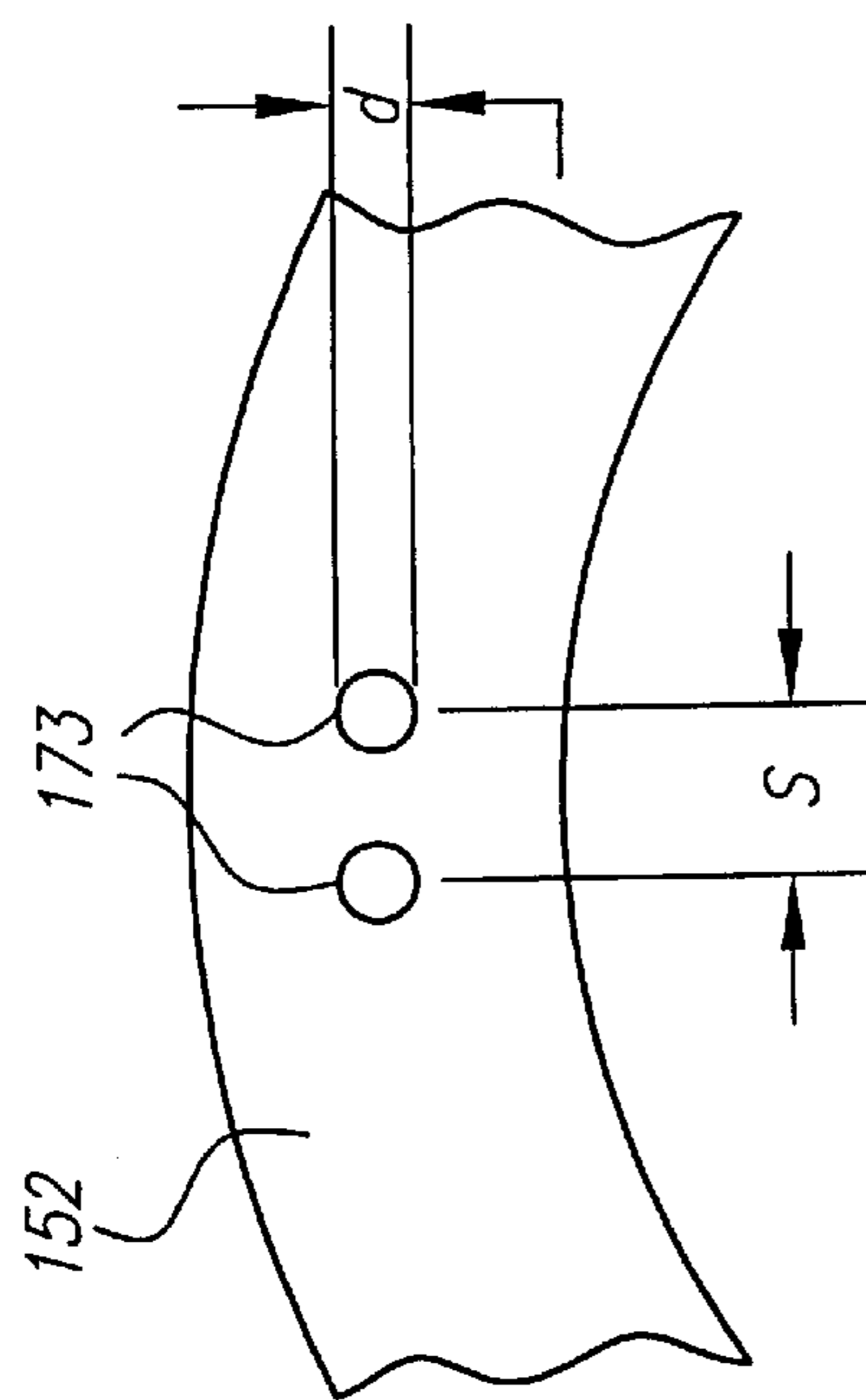


FIG. 13

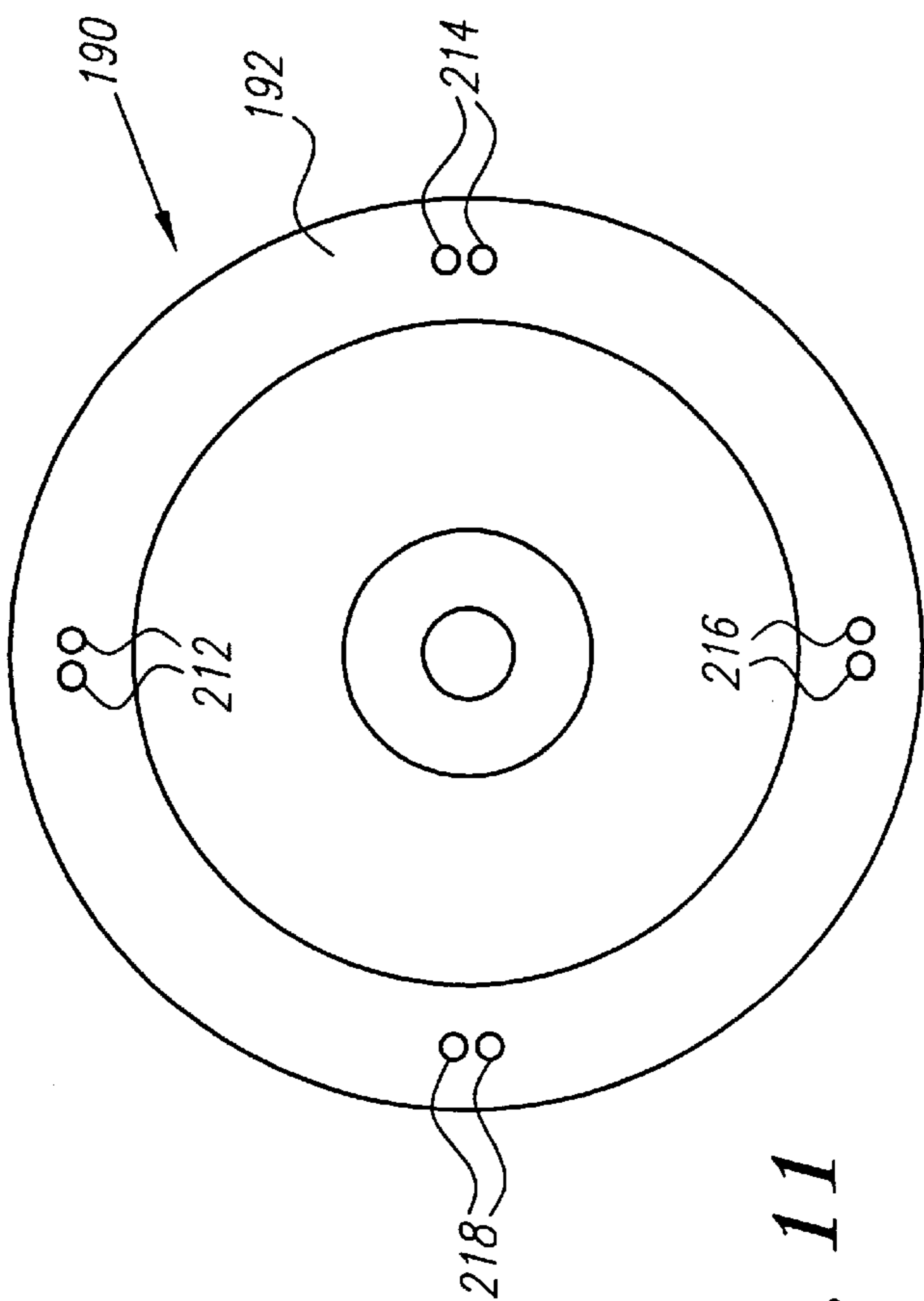


FIG. 11

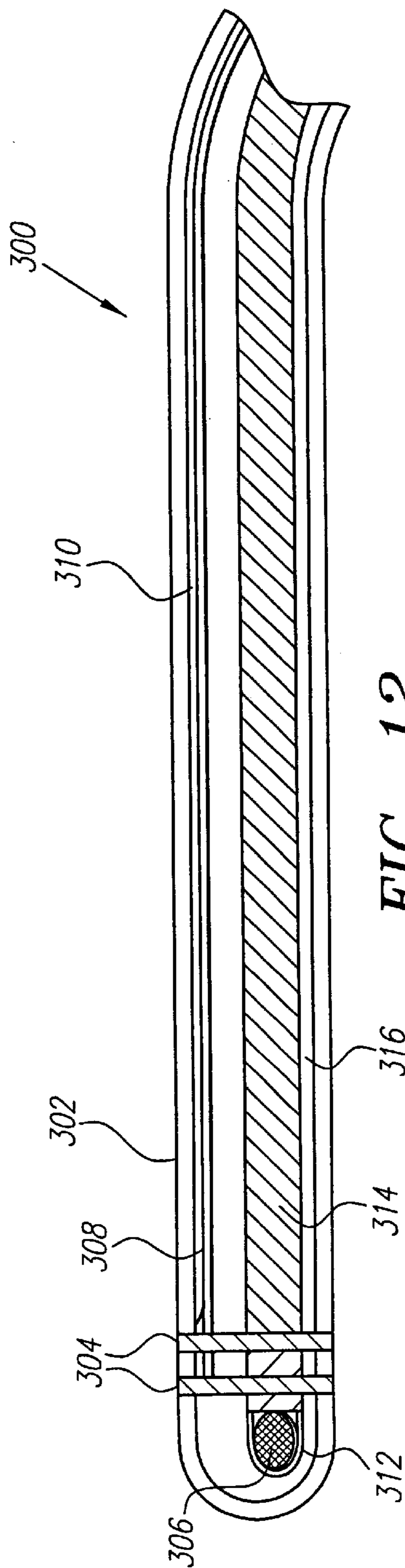


FIG. 12
(PRIOR ART)

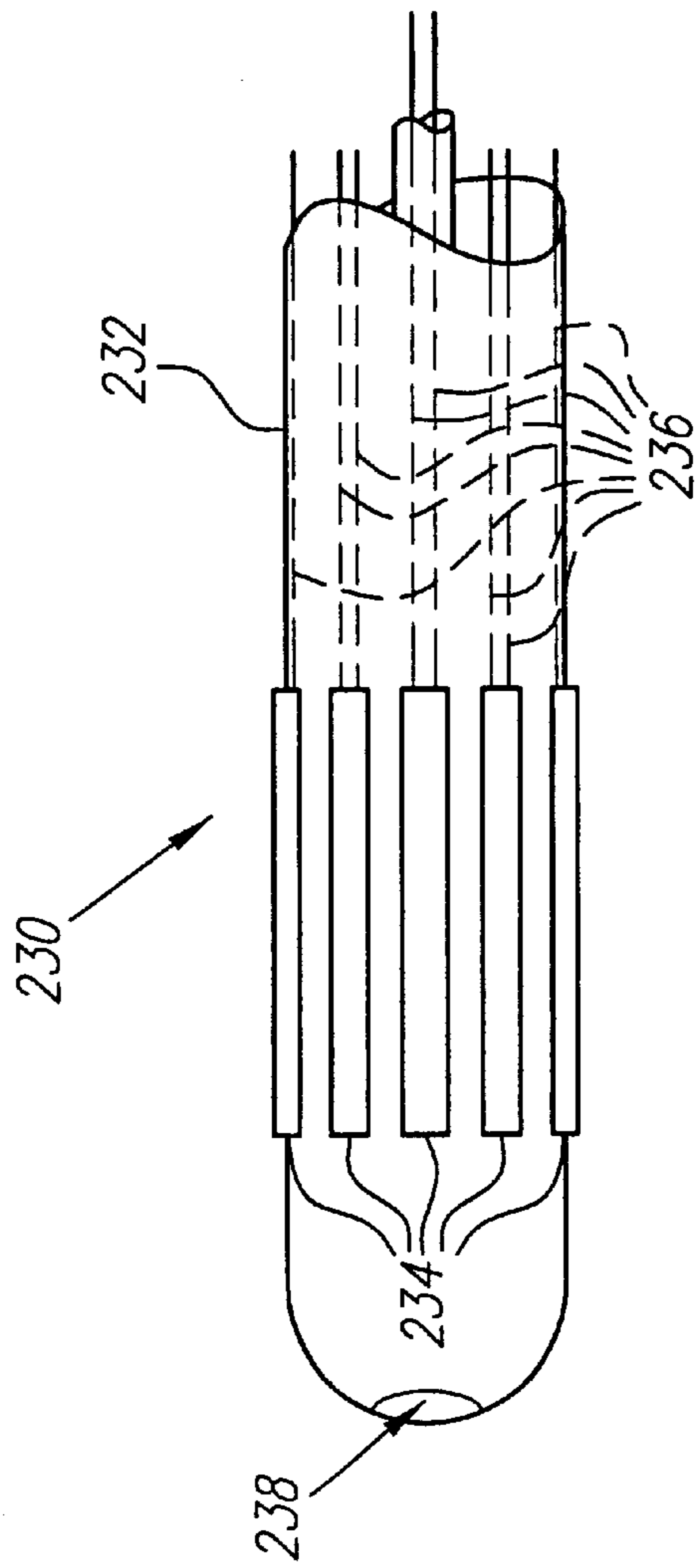


FIG. 14A

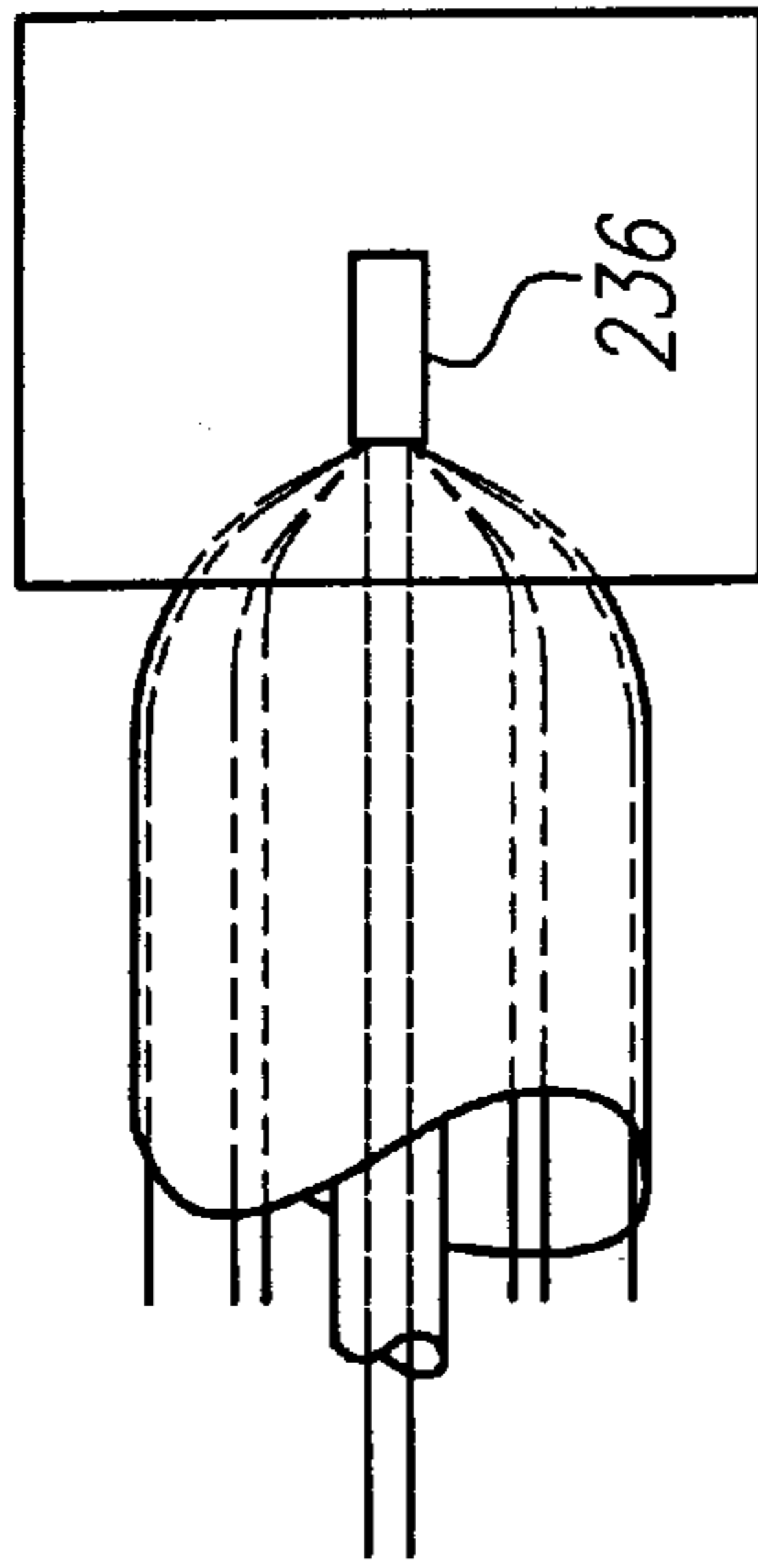


FIG. 14B

IMAGING CATHETER ASSEMBLY WITH DISTAL END INDUCTIVE COUPLER AND EMBEDDED TRANSMISSION LINE

This is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/238,647, filed Jan. 26, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,245,020 which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/013,463, filed Jan. 26, 1998, now abandoned. The priority of the prior applications is expressly claimed, and the disclosures of the prior applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention pertains to catheter systems and, more particularly, to intraluminal catheter assemblies used in diagnostic and therapeutic applications.

BACKGROUND

Intraluminal catheter assemblies are employed to diagnose and/or treat abnormalities within the human vasculature. A typical intraluminal catheter assembly includes a distally mounted operative element, such as, e.g., an ablation electrode, which is in electrical communication with a proximally located operative element, such as, e.g., an RF generator. Currently, intraluminal catheter assemblies include elongate catheter bodies in which internal lumens are extruded for the purpose of routing transmission lines between the distally mounted operative element and the proximally located operative element.

Often, intraluminal catheter assemblies support multiple distally mounted operative elements, thereby providing the physician with a single multi-functional platform. Because the radius of the catheter body must be small enough to be transported through the vasculature, however, the size and number of internal lumens which can be extruded through the catheter body becomes a critical factor, thereby limiting the amount, combination and/or performance of distally mounted operative elements supported by these catheter assemblies.

For example, as shown in FIG. 12, a typical ultrasonic imaging/ablation catheter assembly 300 includes an elongate catheter body 302 with distally mounted ablation electrodes 304 and a distally disposed rotatable ultrasonic transducer 306 to allow a physician to more easily image and ablate abnormal vasculature tissue.

The ablation electrodes 304 are electrically coupled to a proximally disposed RF generator (not shown) via transmission lines 308, which are routed through a first internal lumen 310 extruded within the catheter body 302. Operation of the RF generator transmits radio frequency electrical energy through the transmission lines 308 to the ablation electrodes 304, which in turn emit RF energy into the vasculature tissue adjacent the ablation electrodes 304.

The ultrasonic transducer 306 is mounted in a transducer housing 312 disposed within the catheter body 302. The ultrasonic transducer 306 is mechanically and rotatably coupled to a proximally disposed drive unit (not shown) via a drive cable 314 rotatably disposed within a second extruded internal lumen 316. The ultrasonic transducer 306 is electrically coupled to a proximally disposed signal transceiver (not shown) via a transmission line (not shown) disposed within the drive cable 314. Operation of the drive unit rotates the drive cable 314, and thus the ultrasonic transducer 306, with respect to the catheter body 302. Simultaneous operation of the transceiver alternately transmits and receives electrical energy to and from the ultrasonic

transducer 306 via the drive cable disposed transmission line, thereby providing the physician with 360° imaging of the vasculature tissue adjacent the ultrasonic transducer 306.

The catheter assembly 300 is configured to allow the drive cable 314 and distally mounted ultrasonic transducer 306 to be "back loaded" (i.e., inserted or retracted) through the second interior lumen 316. The size of the ultrasonic transducer 306, and thus the integrity of the imaging data obtained therefrom, is thus limited by the size of the second interior lumen 316. The size of the second interior lumen 316, however, could be increased by eliminating the first interior lumen 308.

Another concern with respect to intraluminal catheter assemblies is the coupling of an electrical signal between a distal non-rotatable operative element and a proximal rotatable operative element, such as, e.g., the ultrasonic transducer 306 and transceiver employed in the catheter assembly 300 described above. Typically, to provide this inductive coupling, an inductive coupler is connected in parallel with the signal wires at the proximal end of the catheter. As such, that portion of the signal wires distal to the inductive coupler rotate with the transducer, and must therefore be installed within the entire length of the drive cable. Although a proximally disposed inductive coupler adequately provides inductive coupling between the transducer and the transceiver, this arrangement has several disadvantages.

For example, a signal wire disposed drive cable aggravates a phenomenon suffered by ultrasound imaging catheters called non-uniform rotational distortion ("NURD"). NURD is caused by frictional forces between the rotating imaging core and the inner wall of the catheter, which are magnified by the many twists and turns that a catheter must undergo so that the transducer can be positioned in the desired imaging location within the patient's body. These frictional forces cause the imaging core to rotate about its axis in a non-uniform manner, thereby resulting in a distorted image.

NURD can be minimized by "optimizing" the construction of the drive cable, for example, by varying the drive cable's diameter, weight, material, etc. The characteristics of the drive cable, however, are dictated in part by the signal wires disposed therein, thereby limiting this NURD-minimizing optimization. Further, the signal wires contribute non-uniformities to the drive cable that cannot be optimized.

A further disadvantage of a proximally disposed inductive coupler is that the diameter of the drive cable must be increased to accommodate the signal wires, thereby occupying space within the catheter that could otherwise be used to support other functions such as, e.g., pull-wire steerability, angioplasty balloon therapy, ablation therapy, or blood flow (Doppler) measurements.

A further disadvantage of a proximally disposed inductive coupler is that the remoteness of the coupler prevents usage thereof for transducer optimization, i.e., transducer tuning and matching or prevention of transducer low frequency mode emittance. Thus, additional measures must be employed to either optimize the transducer or to minimize the undesirable effects thereof.

For instance, at its normal frequency of operation, the transducer exhibits a net capacitive reactance. Thus, inductive reactance should be provided to "cancel" this capacitive reactance, so as to efficiently couple the transmit/receive signals to the transducer (e.g., to maximize signal-to-noise ratios). A proximally disposed inductive coupler does not provide the needed inductance, however, since the induc-

tance producing structure must be placed along the signal wires in close proximity to the transducer. Instead, such a result can be accomplished by placing an inductive coil in series with the signal wires, as demonstrated in U.S. Pat. No. 4,899,757 issued to Pope, Jr. et al.

In addition to canceling the capacitive reactance produced by the transducer, it is also desirable to match the input impedance of the transducer with the characteristic impedance of the signal wires, so as to minimize signal reflection. In particular, a proximally disposed inductive coupler is by definition proximal to the signal wires and can therefore not be used to perform such matching. An attempt can be made to optimize the size and material of the transducer for matching of the signal wires therewith. Such optimization is limited, however, and to the extent any signal reflections are not eliminated, the signal power will accordingly be reduced.

Still further, an excited transducer naturally creates a low frequency mode of vibration that further produces multiples of higher frequency modes (e.g., 4 MHz, 8 MHz, 12 MHz, etc.). These unwanted signals cannot be eliminated through the use of a proximally disposed inductive coupler, but must be filtered out at the proximal end of the catheter. The signals within the frequency band in which the imaging system is to be operated cannot be filtered out, however, and must be dealt with as interference.

Theoretically, a parallel inductor can be placed in close proximity to the transducer to short out the low frequency mode, thereby eliminating the higher frequency modes. Such an arrangement, however, is complicated and expensive, and thus inefficient for the mere purpose of eliminating unwanted modes of transducer vibration.

Therefore, it would be desirable to increase the available space within a catheter body by eliminating or at least reducing the number of interior lumens that support transmission lines. It would be further desirable to improve the mechanical and electrical performance of a catheter that employs a distal rotatable operative element and a proximal non-rotatable operative element.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention overcomes the afore-described drawbacks of conventional intraluminal catheter assemblies by providing improved intraluminal catheter assemblies that employ a distally disposed inductive coupling assembly and/or at least one conductor embedded in the exterior wall of an elongate catheter body to provide communication between respective distal and proximal operative elements.

In a first preferred embodiment, a catheter assembly according to the present invention includes an elongate catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end with a drive cable disposed therein and rotatable relative to the catheter body. A first electro-magnetic element is disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter body and in electrical communication with a proximal operative element proximate the proximal end of the catheter body. A second electromagnetic element is rotatably coupled to the drive cable and in electrical communication with a distal operative element rotatably coupled to the drive cable. The first and second electromagnetic elements form an inductive coupler.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, the first electro-magnetic element comprises a stator fixably disposed in the catheter body, and the second electro-magnetic element comprises a rotor mounted to a distal end of the drive cable, wherein the stator comprises a generally hollow cylinder, and the rotor comprises a rod

rotatably disposed in the hollow cylinder. The stator and rotor are preferably made of a ferrite material, with the stator having a first electrically conductive coil disposed on the inner surface of the hollow cylinder, and wherein the rotor having a second electrically conductive coil disposed on the outer surface of the rod.

The stator and rotor having opposing surface areas, wherein the respective stator and rotor surface areas, along with the respective diameter, size and number of turns of the first and second electrically conductive coils, are selected such that the value of the inductive reactance of the inductive coupler is substantially equal to the capacitive reactance of the operative element, which may be, e.g., an ultrasonic transducer.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the present invention, the catheter assembly includes a first conductor having a distal end electrically coupled to the stator and a proximal end configured for electrically coupling to a signal transceiver. Preferably, the first conductor is disposed within the catheter body, with the ratio of turns between the first and second electrically conductive coils being selected such that the input impedance looking into the inductive coupler from the transmission line substantially matches the characteristic impedance of the transmission line. The catheter assembly includes a second conductor having a proximal end electrically coupled to the rotor and a distal end electrically coupled to an ultrasonic transducer. The signal transceiver and ultrasonic transducer are configured to provide 360° imaging of body tissue, such as, e.g., arterial tissue.

In a second preferred embodiment, a catheter assembly according to the present invention includes an elongate catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end with a drive cable disposed therein and rotatable relative to the catheter body. First and second electro-magnetic elements are disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter body and respectively in electrical communication with first and second proximal operative elements proximate the proximal end of the catheter body. Third and fourth electro-magnetic elements are rotatably coupled to the drive cable and in electrical communication with first and second distal operative elements rotatably coupled to the drive cable. The first and third electro-magnetic elements form a first inductive coupler, and the second and fourth electro-magnetic elements form a second inductive coupler.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, the first and second electro-magnetic elements respectively comprise first and second stators fixably disposed in the catheter body, and the third and fourth electro-magnetic elements comprise first and second rotors mounted to a distal end of the drive cable, wherein the stators respectively comprise generally hollow cylinders, and the rotors respectively comprise rods rotatably disposed in the hollow cylinders, respectively.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the present invention, the catheter assembly includes first and second conductors having distal ends electrically coupled to the first and second stators, respectively, and proximal ends configured for electrically coupling to first and second signal transceivers, respectively. The catheter assembly includes third and fourth conductors having proximal ends electrically coupled to the first and second rotors, respectively, and distal ends electrically coupled to first and second ultrasonic transducers, respectively. The first signal transceiver and first ultrasonic transducer are configured to provide 360° imaging of body tissue, such as, e.g., arterial tissue, and the second signal transceiver and second ultrasonic transducer

are configured to provide Doppler measurements of the blood flow through a vessel, such as, e.g., an artery.

In a third preferred embodiment, a catheter assembly according to the present invention includes an elongate telescoping catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end with a drive cable disposed therein and rotatable relative to the catheter body. A first electro-magnetic element is disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter body and in electrical communication with a proximal operative element proximate the proximal end of the catheter body. A second electro-magnetic element is rotatably coupled to the drive cable and in electrical communication with a distal operative element rotatably coupled to the drive cable. The first and second electro-magnetic elements form an inductive coupler. The telescoping catheter body is movably disposed in a main catheter body to provide longitudinal displacement of the distal operative element relative to the main catheter body. The particular aspects of the third preferred embodiment are similar to those of the first preferred embodiment with the exception that the controlled longitudinal displacement of the telescoping catheter body relative to the main catheter body allows for longitudinally spaced 360° image slices.

In a fourth preferred embodiment, a catheter assembly according to the present invention includes an elongate catheter body with a first distal operative element disposed thereon. The first distal operative element is electrically coupled to a first proximal operative element via a transmission line embedded in the wall of the catheter body. The catheter assembly includes a drive cable and a second distal operative element rotatably coupled to the drive cable. The second distal operative element is electrically coupled to a second proximal operative element via a transmission line within the drive cable.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, the first distal operative element comprises a first ultrasonic transducer mounted to the distal end of the catheter body, such that the face of the ultrasonic transducer is perpendicular to the axis of the catheter body. The second distal operative element comprises a second ultrasonic transducer mounted to the distal end of the drive cable. The first and second proximal elements respectively comprise signal transceivers. The first signal transceiver and first ultrasonic transducer are configured to provide Doppler measurements of the blood flow through a vessel, such as, e.g., an artery, and the second signal transceiver and second ultrasonic transducer are configured to provide 360° imaging of body tissue, such as, e.g., arterial tissue. The catheter wall can be used as a portion of the transmission line.

In a fifth preferred embodiment, a catheter assembly according to the present invention includes an elongate catheter body with first and second distal operative elements disposed thereon. The first and second distal operative elements are electrically coupled to a first proximal operative element via respective first and second transmission lines embedded in the wall of the catheter body. The catheter assembly includes a drive cable and a third distal operative element rotatably coupled to the drive cable. The third distal operative element is electrically coupled to a second proximal operative element via a third transmission line within the drive cable.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, the first and second distal operative elements comprise respective first and second electrodes, such as, e.g., ablation electrodes, mounted to the distal end of the catheter body. The first proximal element comprises an RF generator. The

third distal operative element comprises an ultrasonic transducer mounted to the distal end of the drive cable. The second proximal element comprises a signal transceiver. The first and second ablation elements and the RF generator are configured to provide ablation therapy to adjacent body tissue, such as, e.g., arterial tissue, and the ultrasonic transducer and signal transceiver are configured to provide 360° imaging of body tissue, such as, e.g., arterial tissue.

In a sixth preferred embodiment, a catheter assembly according to the present invention includes an elongate catheter body with a plurality of distal operative elements disposed thereon. The plurality of distal operative elements are respectively electrically coupled to at least one proximal operative element via a plurality of transmission lines embedded in the wall of the catheter body.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, the plurality of distal operative elements comprise respective transducer elements, which are circumferentially arranged around the catheter body to form a phased array. The proximal element comprises a transceiver, which is configured to provide phased electrical signals to the plurality of transducer elements.

Other and further objects, features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with the following detailed description of the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings illustrate both the design and utility of preferred embodiments of the present invention, in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are cut-away, partial side views of a first preferred catheter assembly employing a distal inductive coupler;

FIG. 2 is a cut-away, partial side view of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 1A and 1B;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are cut-away, partial side views of a second preferred catheter assembly employing a distal inductive coupler;

FIG. 4 is a cut-away, partial side view of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 3A and 3B;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are cut-away, partial side views of a third preferred catheter assembly employing a distal inductive coupler;

FIG. 6 is a cut-away, partial side view of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 5A and 5B;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are cut-away, partial side views of a fourth preferred catheter assembly employing an embedded transmission line;

FIG. 8 is a cut-away, partial side view of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 7A and 7B;

FIGS. 9A and 9B are cut-away, partial side views of a fifth preferred catheter assembly employing two embedded transmission lines;

FIG. 10 is a cut-away, partial side view of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 9A and 9B;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 9A and 9B employing four embedded transmission lines;

FIG. 12 is a cut-away, partial side view of a prior art catheter assembly employing an interior lumen disposed transmission line;

FIG. 13 is a cut-away, cross-sectional view of the guide sheath and transmission line of the catheter assembly of FIGS. 7A and 7B; and

FIGS. 14A and 14B are cut-away, partial side views of a fifth preferred catheter assembly employing two embedded transmission lines.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIGS. 1A, 1B and 2, a first exemplary catheter assembly 10 according to the present invention is provided for ultrasonic imaging of a patient's internal body tissue, e.g., the wall of an artery. The catheter assembly 10 generally includes an elongate catheter body 12, a distal inductive coupler 14, a drive cable 18, a rotatable distal operative element 16, and a non-rotatable proximal operative element 17. The drive cable 18 is disposed through substantially the entire catheter body 12, both of which are suitably mounted at the respective proximal ends thereof to a drive unit 19 proximal to the catheter assembly 10.

The inductive coupler 14 is disposed in the distal end of the catheter body 12 and generally includes a stator 20 and a rotor 22. The stator 20 is fixably mounted in the distal end of the catheter body 12. In particular, the stator 20 is supported by the inner surface of the catheter body 12, such as by way of heat shrinking the catheter body 12 over the stator 20. It can be appreciated, however, that other methods of fixing the stator 20 within the catheter body 12 can be accomplished by, e.g., embedding the stator 20 at least partially within the wall of the catheter body 12.

The rotor 22 is rotatably mounted inside the stator 20. In particular, the stator 20 includes a generally hollow cylinder 21 having a generally uniform inner diameter. The stator 20 includes an annular flange 38 integrally formed on the inner surface of the hollow cylinder 21 at the proximal end thereof. The stator 20 includes respective first and second apertures 34 and 36 through which the rotor 22 extends.

In particular, the distal end of the hollow cylinder 21 defines the first aperture 34, which has a diameter equal to the inner diameter of the hollow cylinder 21. The annular flange 38 defines the second aperture 36, which has a diameter smaller than that of the first aperture 34. The rotor 22 comprises a cylindrical rod 40 and a bearing disk 42 formed on and preferably integral with the distal end of the cylindrical rod 40. The diameters of the rod 40 and bearing disk 42 are substantially equal to the diameters of first aperture 34 and the second aperture 36, respectively, such that disposal of the rotor 22 in the stator 20 creates a first bearing surface 44 and a second bearing surface 46 therebetween.

In this manner, the respective first and second bearing surfaces 44 and 46 prevent lateral movement of the rotor 22 relative to the stator 20. The significance of the positional relationship of the rotor 22 and the stator 20 is the close proximity therebetween, such that the inductive efficiency between the stator 20 and the rotor 22 is maximized.

That is, an alternating electrical current applied to either the stator 20 or the rotor 22 creates a corresponding alternating electrical current on the other when the rotor 22 rotates relative to the stator 20. Thus, the rotor 22 and stator 20 can also, e.g., comprise rotatable and non-rotatable disks, respectively, that face one another.

The rotor 22 includes a thrust disk 48 and a thrust washer 50. The thrust disk 48 is formed on and preferably integral with the distal end of the rod 40. The thrust washer 50 is disposed about and fixed to the proximal end of the rod 40. The thrust disk 48 and thrust washer 50 cooperate to form a first thrust surface 52 and a second thrust surface 54.

More particularly, the thrust disk 48 has a diameter greater than that of the first aperture 34 and is distally adjacent to the

stator 20, such that the proximal surface of the thrust disk 48 is in contact with the distal surface of the stator 20. The thrust washer 50 has a diameter greater than that of the second aperture 36 and is proximally adjacent to the stator 20, such that the distal surface of the thrust washer 50 is in contact with the proximal surface of the stator 20. In this manner, the respective first and second thrust surfaces 52 and 54 prevent longitudinal movement of the rotor 22 relative to the stator

The distal operative element 16 comprises an ultrasonic transducer element 28 fixably mounted to a conductive housing 30, such that the face of the transducer element 28 is substantially parallel to the axis of the elongate catheter body 12. In preferred embodiments, there is a slight angle between the face of the transducer element 28 and the axis of the catheter assembly 10, thereby resulting in a "conical sweep" during imaging.

The proximal element 17 comprises a transceiver for alternately transmitting and receiving electrical signals to and from the transducer element 28 to obtain data for imaging the walls of the vessel in which the catheter assembly 10 is disposed. It can be appreciated, however, that the distal operative element 16 and the proximal operative element 17 are not limited to a transducer element 28 and a transceiver, respectively, but can, without straying from the principles taught by this invention, respectively comprise any rotatable and non-rotatable device that are in electrical communication with one another.

A conductive transducer backing material 32 made of a suitable material is potted in the housing 30 and beneath the transducer element 28, such that substantially all of the ultrasonic energy emitted by the transducer element 28 into the transducer backing material 32 is attenuated therein.

Conversely, a transducer matching material made of a suitable material is bonded to the face of the transducer element 28 as a transducer matching layer 33 opposite the transducer backing material 32. The purpose of the matching layer, or multiple matching layers, 33 is to improve transducer efficiency by maximizing the propagation of energy through the matching layer(s) and enhance the signal bandwidth. The transceiver 17 is mounted within the drive unit 19. The transceiver 17 can, however, be mounted to any stationary platform that is proximal to the inductive coupler 14 without straying from the principles taught by this invention.

The housing 30, the rotor 22, and the drive cable 18 are mechanically and rotatably coupled to the drive unit 19, so that they rotate as an integral unit relative to the stator 20 when the drive unit 19 is operated. In particular, the proximal end of the drive cable 18 is suitably mounted to the drive unit 19 using means known in the art. The drive cable 18 is preferably designed such that it possesses a high torsional stiffness and a low bending stiffness.

For example, the drive cable 18 can be made of two counterwound layers of multifilar coils that are fabricated using techniques disclosed in Crowley et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,951,677, and fully incorporated herein by reference. The proximal end of the rod 40 is suitably mounted to the inside of the drive cable 18 using known means such as welding. The rotor 22 includes a housing mounting disk 56 formed on and preferably integral with the proximal end of the rod 40. The housing mounting disk 56 is distal to the bearing disk 48, and is suitably mounted to the inside of the housing 30 using known means such as welding.

The transceiver 17 is electrically coupled to the transducer element 28 through the inductive coupler 14 and respective

first and second transmission lines **24** and **26**. In particular, the transceiver **17** is electrically coupled to the stator **20** via the first transmission line **24**. The first transmission line **24** is preferably twisted pair, but can be any electrical conductor used in the manufacture of catheters, such as, e.g., coaxial cable. The first transmission line **24** is fixed relative to the stator **20** and is preferably disposed within the catheter body **12** using known extrusion methods, such as that disclosed in Woinowski, U.S. Pat. No. 4,277,432, and fully incorporated herein by reference. However, the first transmission line **24** can alternatively be disposed within a catheter lumen using means known in the art.

The transducer element **28** is electrically coupled to the rotor **22** of the inductive coupler **14** via the second transmission line **26**. Again, the second transmission line **26** is preferably made of twisted pair, but can also be made of coaxial cable. The second transmission line **26** is suitably bonded to the rotor **22** and housing **30**, such that the second transmission line **26** integrally rotates with the housing **30**, rotor **22**, and drive cable **18**.

As mentioned above, the stator **20** and the rotor **22** are inductively coupled. In particular, the inductive coupler **14** includes an annular space **57** formed between the inner surface of the cylinder **21** and the outer surface of the rod **40**. The stator **20** includes a first electrically conductive coil **58** disposed in the annular space **57** and suitably bonded to the inner surface of the cylinder **21**. The rotor **22** includes a second electrically conductive coil **55** disposed in the annular space **57** and suitably bonded to the outer surface of the rod **40**. The annular space **57** allows a close positional relationship between the respective first and second coils **58** and **55** without any contact therebetween.

The first transmission line **24** is connected to each end of the coil **58**, and the second transmission line **26** is connected to each end of the second coil **55**. In this manner, the transceiver **17** and the transducer element **28** are electrically connected in parallel to the stator **20** and the rotor **22**, respectively.

To maximize the inductive efficiency of the inductive coupler **14**, the stator **20** and the rotor **22** are preferably made of a magnetic material such as ferrite, and the respective first and second coils **58** and **55** are preferably made of copper. The particular characteristic impedance of the inductive coupler **14** are preferably chosen so as to tune the signal carrying capability of the first transmission line **24**.

That is, the wire diameter, size, and number of turns of the respective first and second coils **58** and **55** and the surface area of the stator **20** and the rotor **22** are chosen, such that the inductive coupler **14** exhibits an inductive reactance which is substantially equivalent to the net capacitive reactance of the transducer element **28** at the operating frequency thereof. Also, to prevent signal reflections between the second transmission line **26** and the inductive coupler **14**, the ratio of turns between the respective first and second coils **58** and **55** preferably should be chosen, such that the input impedance looking into the inductive coupler **14** matches the characteristic impedance of the first transmission line **24**.

In use, the catheter assembly **10** is intravascularly inserted into a patient. For example, if the catheter assembly **10** is to be used so as to image a patient's coronary arteries, then it may conveniently be inserted percutaneously into the patient's femoral artery. The catheter assembly **10** is then maneuvered by the physician until a desired region of the patient's coronary arteries is adjacent the transducer element **28**.

With the catheter assembly **10** properly positioned, ultrasonic imaging of the adjacent arterial tissue may be accomplished conventionally by transmitting electrical pulses to and receiving electrical pulses from the rotating transducer element **28**.

In particular, the drive unit **19** is operated to rotate the transducer element **28** at a high rotational speed. In particular, the drive unit **19** provides rotational energy to the drive cable **18**, which in turn provides rotational energy to the transducer element **28** via the rotor **22** of the inductive coupler **14**. Prevention of any lateral and longitudinal movement of the rotor **22** with respect to the stator **20** via the bearing surfaces **44** and **46** and the thrust surfaces **52** and **54**, respectively, allows a uniform inductive relationship between the stator **20** and the rotor **22**.

The transceiver **17** transmits an electrical pulse to the stator **22** via the first transmission line **24**, thereby charging the first coil **58**. The charge on coil **58** is inductively coupled to the coil **55**. The inductive coupling is maximized by the close positional relationship between the stator **20** and the rotor **22** at the respective first and second bearing surfaces **44** and **46**. The inductive charge on the second coil **55** is then transmitted to the transducer element **28** via the second transmission line **26**.

The electrically excited transducer element **28** emits ultrasonic energy, which reflects off of the arterial wall of the patient and back into the transducer element **28**. This reflected ultrasonic energy produces a return electrical signal in the transducer element **28**, which is transmitted back to the rotor **22** via the second transmission line **26**, thereby charging the second coil **55**. The charge on the coil **55** is inductively coupled to the coil **58**. The inductive charge on the first coil **58** is then transmitted back to the transceiver **17** via the first transmission line **24**. This return electrical signal is further processed as imaging data. The transceiver **17** alternately transmits electrical pulses to and receives return electrical signals from the transducer element **28** to obtain further imaging data.

Since the inductive coupler **14** is located closely adjacent the transducer element **28**, an effectively increased signal to noise ratio results with the benefit being that higher quality imaging signals are transmitted into the transceiver **17**. That is, since the inductive reactance of the inductive coupler **14** is equivalent to the net capacitive reactance of the transducer element **28**, the reactive power of the return electrical pulse is minimized.

Further, since the inductive coupler **14** is used to match the impedance of the transducer element **28** to the characteristic impedance of the first transmission line **24**, signal reflections are minimized. Lastly, since the inductive coupler **14** is electrically connected in parallel to the transducer element **28**, the inductive coupler **14** shorts out any low frequency modes of vibration produced by the transducer element **28**, thus preventing non-filterable higher frequency modes from being further produced. As such, the signal to noise ratio of the return electrical signal is increased, thus resulting in higher quality imaging.

Referring to FIGS. **3A**, **3B** and **4**, a second exemplary catheter assembly **60** is provided for measuring the velocity of the blood within a patient's vessel, while also providing ultrasonic imaging of the vessel wall. The catheter assembly **60** generally includes an elongate catheter body **62**, respective first and second distal inductive couplers **64** and **65**, a drive cable **66**, respective first and second rotatable distal operative elements **68** and **70**, and respective first and second non-rotatable proximal operative elements **72** and **74**.

The drive cable 66 is disposed through substantially the entire catheter body 62, both of which are mounted at the respective proximal ends thereof to a drive unit 76 proximal to the catheter assembly 60. The respective first and second inductive couplers 64 and 65 are disposed in the distal end of the catheter body 62 and generally include a first stator 78 and first rotor 82, and a second stator 80 and second rotor 83, respectively. The respective first and second inductive couplers 64 and 65 are in a coaxial relationship with each other.

In particular, the respective first and second stators 78 and 80 are supported by the inner surface of the catheter body 62, such as by way of heat shrinking the catheter body 62 thereover. It can be appreciated, however, that other methods of fixing the respective first and second stators 78 and 80 within the catheter body 62 can be accomplished by, e.g., embedding the respective first and second stators 78 and 80 at least partially within the wall of the catheter body 62.

The structures of the respective first and second inductive couplers 64 and 65 are similar to the structure described above with respect to the inductive coupler 14 of the catheter assembly 10, with the exception that the first rotor 82 lacks a thrust washer and the second rotor 83 lacks a housing mounting disk and a thrust disk. The first stator 78 and the first rotor 82 form first and second bearing surfaces 85 and 87 and a first annular space 93 therebetween, and the second stator 80 and the second rotor 83 form third and fourth bearing surfaces 89 and 91 and a second annular space 95 therebetween.

The catheter assembly 60 includes an isolation disk 84 disposed between the respective first and second inductive couplers 64 and 65. The isolation disk 84 is made of an electrical insulative material to prevent electrical conduction between the respective first and second inductive couplers 64 and 65.

In particular, the proximal end of the first stator 78 and the distal end of the second stator 80 respectively abut the distal and proximal faces of the isolation disk 84. The proximal end of the first rotor 82 and the distal end of the second rotor 83 are fixably mounted to the distal and proximal faces of the isolation disk 84, respectively. Preferably, the faces of the isolation disk 84 have recesses formed therein to receive the respective ends of the rotors 82 and 83.

The second rotor 83 includes a thrust washer 86 disposed about and fixed to the proximal end of the rod rotor 83. A thrust disk 79 formed at the distal end of the first rotor 82, the thrust washer 86, and the isolation disk 84 cooperate to form respective first, second, third, and fourth thrust surfaces 97, 99, 101 and 103 in much the same manner as that described above with reference to the inductive coupler 22 of the catheter assembly 10.

In this manner, the inductive efficiency of the respective first and second inductive couplers 64 and 65 is increased. In particular, the bearing surfaces 85, 87, 89, and 91 and thrust surfaces 97, 99, 101, and 103 provide a close positional relationship and prevent lateral and longitudinal movement between the stators 78 and 80 and rotors 82 and 83, respectively.

The first distal operative element 68 comprises a first ultrasonic transducer 88 fixably mounted to a conductive housing 81, such that the face of the first ultrasonic transducer element 88 is substantially parallel to the axis of the elongate catheter body 62.

In preferred embodiments, there is a slight angle between the face of the first ultrasonic transducer element 88 and the axis of the catheter assembly 60, thereby resulting in a "conical sweep" during imaging. The first proximal element

72 comprises a first transceiver for alternately transmitting and receiving electrical signals to and from the first transducer element 88 to obtain data for imaging the walls of the vessel in which the catheter assembly 60 is disposed.

The second distal operative element 70 comprises a second ultrasonic transducer element 90 fixably mounted to the distal end of the conductive housing 81, such that the face of the second transducer element 90 is substantially perpendicular to the axis of the elongate catheter body 62.

The second proximal element 74 comprises a second transceiver for alternately transmitting and receiving electrical signals to and from the second transducer element 90 to obtain data for Doppler measurements of the blood flow within the vessel in which the catheter assembly 60 is disposed. It can be appreciated, however, that the distal operative elements 68 and 70 and proximal operative elements 72 and 74 are not respectively limited to the transducer elements 88 and 90 and the transceivers, but can, without straying from the principles taught by this invention, respectively comprise any rotatable and non-rotatable devices that are in electrical communication with one another.

A conductive transducer backing material 92 made of a suitable material is potted in the housing 81, such that substantially all of the ultrasonic energy emitted by the transducer elements 88 and 90 into the transducer backing material 92 is attenuated therein.

Conversely, transducer matching material made of a suitable material is formed onto the faces of the respective transducer elements 88 and 90 as respective transducer matching layers 105 and 107 opposite the transducer backing material 92. The purpose of the matching layer 105 and 107, or multiple matching layers, is to improve transducer efficiency by maximizing the propagation of energy through the matching layer(s), and enhance the signal bandwidth. The respective transceivers 72 and 74 are mounted within the drive unit 76, but can, however, be mounted to any stationary platform that is proximal to the inductive coupler 64 without straying from the principals taught by this invention.

The rotors 82 and 83 are mechanically and rotatably mounted to the housing 81 and the drive cable 66, respectively, in much the same manner as that described above with reference to the rotor 22, housing 30, and drive cable 18. Thus, the housing 81, the respective first and second rotors 82 and 83, and the drive cable 66 rotate as a single unit.

The first transceiver 72 is electrically coupled to the first transducer element 88 through the first inductive coupler 64 and respective first and second transmission lines 94 and 96, and the second transceiver 74 is electrically coupled to the second transducer element 90 through the second inductive coupler 65 and respective third and fourth transmission lines 98 and 100 in much the same manner as described above with respect to the transceiver 17 and the transducer element 28 of the catheter assembly 10.

In particular, the transceivers 72 and 74 are respectively electrically coupled to the stators 78 and 80, via respective first and third transmission lines 94 and 98. The transmission lines 94 and 98 are preferably twisted pair, but can be any electrical conductor used in the manufacture of catheters, such as, e.g., coaxial cable. The first and third transmission lines 94 and 98 are respectively fixed relative to the stators 78 and 80, and are preferably disposed within the catheter body 62 using known extrusion methods. The transmission lines 94 and 98, however, can also be disposed within a catheter lumen (not shown) using means known in the art.

The transducer elements **88** and **90** are respectively electrically coupled to the rotors **82** and **83**, via respective second and fourth transmission lines **96** and **100**. Again, the transmission lines **96** and **100** are preferably made of twisted pair, but can also be made of coaxial cable. The second transmission line **96** is suitably bonded to the first rotor **82** and the housing **81**, and the fourth transmission line **100** is suitably bonded to the second rotor **83** and the housing **81**, such that the transmission lines **96** and **100** integrally rotate with the housing **81**, the rotors **82** and **83**, and the drive cable **66**.

As mentioned above, the stators **78** and **80** are inductively coupled to the rotors **82** and **83**, respectively. In particular, the first stator **78** and the second stator **80** respectively include a first electrically conductive coil **102** and a third electrically conductive coil **106** suitably bonded to the inner surfaces thereof, and the first rotor **82** and the second rotor **83** include a second electrically conductive coil **104** and a fourth electrically conductive coil **108** suitably bonded to the outer surfaces thereof.

The first annular space **93** formed between the first stator **78** and the first rotor **82**, and the second annular space **95** formed between the second stator **80** and the second rotor **83** allow a close positional relationship between the respective first and second coils **102** and **104** and between the respective third and fourth coils **106** and **108**, without any contact therebetween. The respective first, second, third, and fourth transmission lines **94**, **96**, **98**, and **100** are connected to the ends of the respective first, second, third, and fourth coils **102**, **104**, **106**, and **108**, respectively, as shown.

In this manner, the respective first and second transceivers are electrically connected in parallel to the respective first and second stators **78** and **80**, respectively, and the respective first and second transducer elements **88** and **90** are electrically connected in parallel to the respective first and second rotors **82** and **83**, respectively.

As with the inductive coupler **14** of the catheter assembly **10**, the various parameters of the respective first and second inductive couplers **64** and **65** can be chosen to maximize the efficiency of the catheter assembly **60**.

In use, the catheter assembly **60** is intravascularly inserted into a patient in much the same manner as that described above with reference to the catheter assembly **10**. With the catheter assembly **60** properly positioned, ultrasonic imaging of the adjacent arterial tissue may be accomplished conventionally with the first transducer element **88** in much the same manner as that described above with respect to the catheter assembly **10**.

In addition, catheter assembly **60** can be employed to provide Doppler data on the blood velocity within the blood vessel by transmitting electrical pulses to and receiving electrical signals from the second transducer element **90**.

In particular, the second transceiver transmits an electrical signal to the second stator **80** via the third transmission line **98**, thereby charging the third coil **106**. The charge on the third coil **106** is inductively coupled to the fourth coil **108**. This inductive coupling is maximized by the close positional relationship between the second stator **80** and the second rotor **83** at the respective third and fourth bearing surfaces **89** and **91**. The inductive charge on the fourth coil **108** is then transmitted to the second transducer element **90** via the fourth transmission line **100**.

The electrically excited second transducer element **90** emits ultrasonic energy, which reflects off of the blood flowing in the vessel and back into the second transducer element **90**. This reflected ultrasonic energy produces a

return electrical signal in the second transducer element **90**, which is transmitted back to the second rotor **83** via the fourth transmission line **100**, thereby charging the fourth coil **108**. The charge on the fourth coil **108** is inductively coupled to the third coil **106**.

The inductive charge on the third coil **106** is then transmitted back to the second transceiver via the third transmission line **98**. This return electrical pulse is further processed as Doppler data. The second transceiver alternately transmits electrical pulses to and receives return electrical signals from the second transducer element **90** to obtain further Doppler data.

The benefits and advantages obtained by disposing the respective first and second inductive couplers **64** and **65** in the distal end of catheter assembly **60** adjacent to the respective first and second transducer elements **88** and **90** are the same as described above with respect to catheter assembly **10**.

Referring to FIGS. **5A**, **5B**, and **6**, a third exemplary catheter assembly **120** generally includes a main elongate catheter body **122**, a telescoping elongate catheter body **124**, a distal inductive coupler **126**, a drive cable **128**, a rotatable distal operative element **130**, and a non-rotatable proximal operative element **132**. The telescoping catheter body **124** is movably disposed in the main catheter body **122**. The drive cable **128** is disposed through substantially the entire telescoping catheter body **124**. The drive cable **128**, the main catheter body **122**, and the telescoping catheter body **124** are mounted at the respective proximal ends thereof to a drive unit **134** proximal to the catheter assembly **120**. The drive unit **134** can be any drive unit that is suitable for use with a telescoping catheter, of which many are known in the art.

The inductive coupler **126** is disposed in the distal end of the telescoping catheter body **124** and generally includes a stator **136** and a rotor **138**. The distal operative element **130** is disposed in the main catheter body **122** distal to the telescoping catheter body **124**. The operative element **130** can, however, be partially or fully disposed in the distal end of the telescoping catheter body **124**.

In particular, the structure and positional relationship between the stator **136** and the rotor **138** of the inductive coupler **126** is similar to that described above with respect to the stator **20** and the rotor **22** of the inductive coupler **14** of catheter assembly **10**. The distal operative element **130** comprises an ultrasonic transducer **140** with transducer matching and backing layers (not shown) fixably mounted to a conductive housing **142** in much the same manner as described above with respect to the transducer **28** and the housing **30** of the catheter assembly **10**.

The proximal element **132** comprises a transceiver for alternately transmitting and receiving electrical signals to and from the transducer **140** to obtain data for imaging the walls of the vessel in which the catheter assembly **120** is disposed. It can be appreciated, however, that the distal operative element **130** and the proximal operative element **132** are not limited to the transducer **140** and the transceiver, respectively, but can, without straying from the principles taught by this invention, respectively comprise any rotatable and non-rotatable device that are in electrical communication with one another.

The transceiver **132** is mounted within the drive unit **134**. The transceiver **132** can, however, be mounted to any stationary platform that is proximal to the inductive coupler **126** without straying from the principles taught by this invention.

The housing **142**, the rotor **138**, and the drive cable **128** are mechanically and rotatably coupled to the drive unit **134**

in much the same manner as described above with respect to the housing **30**, the rotor **22**, the drive cable **18**, and the drive unit **19** of catheter assembly **10**. Likewise, the transceiver **132** is electrically coupled to the transducer **140** through the inductive coupler **126** and respective transmission lines **144** and **146** in much the same manner as described above with respect to the transceiver **17** and the transducer element **28** of catheter assembly **10**, with the exception that the first transmission line **144** is disposed in the telescoping catheter body **124**.

In use, the catheter assembly **120** is intravascularly inserted into a patient in much the same manner as that described above with reference to catheter assembly **10**. With the catheter assembly **120** properly positioned, ultrasonic imaging of the adjacent arterial tissue may be accomplished conventionally with the transducer element **140** in much the same manner as that described above with respect to catheter assembly **10**.

In addition, by manually operating the drive unit **134**, the telescoping catheter body **124** can be moved longitudinally relative to the main catheter body **122** to place the transducer **140** adjacent to various desired imaging locations within the patient's vessel. Further, by automatically operating the drive unit **134**, the telescoping catheter body **124** can be moved longitudinally relative to the main catheter body **122** in a controlled and uniform manner to data samples representing longitudinally spaced-apart 360 "slices" of the patient's interior vessel walls, which can then be reconstructed using known algorithms and displayed in two-dimensional or three-dimensional formats on a console monitor (not shown).

Referring to FIGS. **7A**, **7B**, and **8**, a fourth exemplary catheter assembly **150** is provided for measuring the velocity of the blood within a patient's vessel, while also providing ultrasonic imaging of the vessel wall. The catheter assembly **150** generally includes an elongate catheter body **152**, a drive cable **154**, a rotatable distal operative element **156**, a non-rotatable distal operative element **158** and respective first and second non-rotatable proximal operative elements **160** and **162**. The drive cable **154** is disposed through substantially the entire catheter body **152**, both of which are mounted at the respective proximal ends thereof to a drive unit **164** proximal to the catheter assembly **150**. Although the respective proximal operative elements **160** and **162** are shown as being disposed in the drive unit **164**, the respective proximal operative elements **160** and **162** can be disposed external to the drive unit **164** without straying from the principles taught by this invention.

The non-rotatable distal operative element **158** comprises a first ultrasonic transducer element **166** (forward-looking transducer) for performing diagnostic functions such as Doppler measuring blood velocity. The first transducer element **166** is embedded in the distal tip of the catheter body **152**, such that the face of the transducer element **166** is substantially perpendicular to the axis of the catheter body **152**. A conductive transducer backing material **168** is potted beneath the first transducer element **166**, and a transducer matching material **170** is bonded to the face of the transducer element **166** as a transducer matching layer **170** opposite the transducer backing material **168**.

Alternatively, the non-rotatable distal operative element **158** comprises one or more ultrasonic transducer elements embedded in the catheter body **152**, such that the face of the transducer element(s) are substantially parallel to the axis of the guide sheath. In this manner, the ultrasonic transducer elements can facilitate therapeutic functions, such as, e.g.,

micro-bubble encapsulated drug delivery. In this case, a concentrated ultrasound signal is provided to a diseased site in conjunction with the delivery of the micro-bubble encapsulated drugs, which are burst by the ultrasonic energy and released at the diseased site.

The first non-rotatable proximal element **160** comprises a first transceiver for alternately transmitting and receiving electrical signals to and from the first transducer element **166** to obtain data for Doppler measurements of the blood flow within the vessel in which the catheter assembly **150** is disposed. It can be appreciated, however, that the non-rotatable distal element **158** and the first non-rotatable proximal element **160** are not limited to a transducer element and transceiver, respectively, but can, without straying from the principles taught by this invention, respectively comprises any non-rotatable devices that are in electrical communications with one another.

The first transceiver **160** is electrically coupled to the first transducer element **166** through a first transmission line **172**. The first transmission line **172** is preferably twisted pair, but can be any electrical conductor used in the manufacture of catheters, such as, e.g., coaxial cable. The first transmission line **172** is embedded within the wall of the catheter body **152** using an extrusion process. To provide a uniform impedance, it is essential during the extrusion process to minimize the presence of irregularities such as bubbles, and to keep constant the spacing of the transmission line within the catheter body **152**. This results in a transmission line that is uniformly embedded within the catheter body **152** and having a uniform impedance through the length of the catheter body **152** for optimal signal transfer.

Preferably, the catheter body **152** forms a portion of the first transmission line **172**. For example, as depicted in FIG. **13**, the first transmission line **172** can be formed of two wires **173** with the catheter body **152** acting as the dielectric material between the wires **173**. By using the equation, $z = [120/\sqrt{\epsilon_r}] * [\ln(2*s/d)]$, (where z =impedance, s =separation between the wire in inches, d =diameter of wire in inches, and ϵ_r =effective relative dielectric constant of medium between the wires), the proper characteristic impedance of the transmission line **172** can be obtained. For instance, if the diameter (d) of the wires **173** is 0.010 inches, the separation (s) between the wires is 0.02 inches, and the effective relative dielectric constant (ϵ_r) of the catheter body **152** is 2.7, then the impedance (z) of the transmission line **172** will be 100 ohms. Preferably, the wires **173** are insulated and twisted during extrusion, resulting in a uniform spacing of the twisted pair. It should be noted that twisting the wires is not required to achieve a uniform impedance, but is used to facilitate a uniform spacing of the wires.

The rotatable distal operative element **156** comprises a second ultrasonic transducer element **174** for performing ultrasonic imaging of the vessel wall. The second transducer element **174** is fixably mounted to a housing **176**, such that the face of the second transducer element **174** is substantially parallel to the axis of the catheter body **152**. In preferred embodiments, there is a slight angle between the face of the second transducer element **174** and the axis of the catheter assembly **150**, thereby resulting in a "conical sweep" during imaging. A conductive transducer backing material **178** made of a suitable material is potted in the housing **176** and beneath the second transducer element **174**, and a transducer matching material made of a suitable material is bonded to the face of the second transducer element **174** as a transducer matching layer **180** opposite the transducer backing material **178**.

The second non-rotatable proximal element **162** comprises a second transceiver for alternately transmitting and

receiving electrical signals to and from the second transducer element **174** to obtain data for imaging the walls of the vessel in which the catheter assembly **150** is disposed. It can be appreciated, however, that the rotatable distal operative element **156** and the second non-rotatable proximal operative element **162** are not limited to a transducer element and a transceiver, respectively, but can, without straying from the principles taught by this invention, respectively comprise any rotatable and non-rotatable device that are in electrical communication with each other.

The housing **176** and the drive cable **154** are mechanically and rotatably coupled to the drive unit **164**, so that the drive unit **164** can rotate the drive cable **154** and the housing **176** as an integral unit. In particular, the proximal end of the drive cable **154** is suitably mounted to the drive unit **164** using means known in the art. The drive cable **154** is preferably designed in much the same manner as the drive cable **18** described with respect to the catheter assembly **10**.

The second transceiver **162** is electrically coupled to the second transducer element **174** through a second transmission line **182**. The second transmission line **182** is preferably coaxial cable, but can be any electrical conductor used in the manufacture of catheters, such as, e.g., twisted pair. The second transmission line **182** is disposed in the drive cable **154** using means known in the art.

The catheter assembly **150** performs ultrasonic imaging and/or Doppler measurements in much the same manner as that described with respect to the catheter assembly **60**, with the exception that the first transmission line **172** eclipses the second transducer element **174**, thereby slightly reducing the imaging capability of the catheter assembly **150**.

Referring to FIGS. **9A**, **9B**, **10** and **11**, a fifth exemplary catheter assembly **190** is provided for performing therapeutic applications such as ablation therapy, while also providing ultrasonic imaging of the vessel wall. The catheter assembly **190** generally includes an elongate catheter body **192**, a drive cable **194**, a rotatable distal operative element **196**, respective first and second non-rotatable distal operative elements **198** and **200** and respective first and second non-rotatable proximal operative elements **202** and **204**. The drive cable **194** is disposed through substantially the entire catheter body **192**, both of which are mounted at the respective proximal ends thereof to a drive unit **206** proximal to the catheter assembly **190**. Although the respective proximal operative elements **202** and **204** are shown as being disposed in the drive unit **206**, the respective proximal operative elements **202** and **204** can be disposed external to the drive unit **206** without straying from the principles taught by this invention.

In particular, the first and second non-rotatable distal operative elements **198** and **200** respectively comprise ablation elements, such as, e.g., electrodes, for performing ablation therapy. A more detailed description of ablation electrodes is provided in Swanson et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,582,609, which is fully incorporated herein by reference. First and second ablation elements **198** and **200** are fixed to the outer surface of the catheter body **192** by known methods, such as, e.g., mechanical interference. Alternatively, first and second ablation elements **198** and **200** may be any conductor used to establish electrical contact with a nonmetallic portion of a circuit, such as, e.g., conductive ink, the manufacture of which is described in copending application Ser. No. 08/879,343, filed Jun. 20, 1997, which is fully incorporated herein by reference. In alternative embodiments, the first and second non-rotatable distal operative elements **198** and **200** respectively comprise diagnostic elements, such as, e.g., mapping or pacing electrodes.

The first non-rotatable proximal element **202** comprises a source of energy for the respective first and second ablation elements **198** and **200**. The source of energy may include, e.g., an RF energy generator such as those described in Jackson et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,383,874 and Edwards et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,456,682, which are fully incorporated herein by reference. It can be appreciated that the ablation elements **198** and **200** can be individually energized with two separate sources of energy without straying from the principles taught by this invention. It can also be appreciated that the respective non-rotatable distal elements **198** and **200** and the first non-rotatable proximal element **202** are not limited to ablation elements and a source of energy, respectively, but can, without straying from the principles taught by this invention, respectively comprise any non-rotatable devices that are in electrical communications with one another. For example, the non-rotatable distal elements **198** and **200** and the first non-rotatable proximal element **202** may respectively comprise mapping or pacing electrodes and a signal generator.

The RF generator **202** is electrically coupled to the ablation elements **198** and **200** through respective first and second transmission lines **208** and **210**. Each of the respective transmission lines **208** and **210** preferably comprises a pair of lead wires, which are connected in parallel to the respective ablation elements **198** and **200**. Various wire connection techniques are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,582,609, which has previously been expressly incorporated herein by reference. The respective transmission lines **208** and **210** are embedded within the wall of the catheter body **192** using an extrusion process. It can be appreciated that the quantity of transmission lines that can be embedded in the catheter body **192** is not limited to two. For instance, FIG. **11** illustrates an alternative embodiment that employs four embedded transmission lines **212**, **214**, **216** and **218**, which can be used to energize four ablation elements.

As with the catheter assembly **150**, the rotatable distal operative element **196** comprises an ultrasonic transducer element **220** with opposing matching and backing layers **222** and **224**, respectively. The transducer element **220** is mounted in a transducer housing **226**, which is mechanically and rotatably coupled to the drive unit **206** via the drive cable **194**. The second proximal non-rotatable operative element **204** comprises a transceiver, which is electrically coupled to the transducer element **220** via a transmission line **228** disposed in the drive cable **194**.

In use, the catheter assembly **190** is intravascularly inserted into a patient and maneuvered by the physician until a desired region of the patient's coronary arteries is adjacent the transducer element **220**. With the catheter assembly **190** properly positioned, ultrasonic imaging of the adjacent arterial tissue is performed to place the ablation elements next to abnormal tissue, such as, e.g., arrhythmic tissue. Arrhythmic tissue can be located using mapping catheters, with the ultrasonic imaging being used to identify the mapping catheter electrodes next to the abnormal tissue. The physician can then place the respective ablation elements **198** and **200** adjacent the identified mapping catheter electrodes, and thus the abnormal tissue. The RF generator **202** can then be operated to energize the respective ablation elements **198** and **200** via the respective transmission lines **208** and **210**, thereby ablating the abnormal tissue. The respective transmission lines **208** and **210** eclipse the transducer element **220**, thereby slightly reducing the imaging capability of the catheter assembly **190**.

Referring to FIGS. **14A** and **14B**, a sixth exemplary catheter assembly **230** is provided for providing ultrasonic

imaging of the vessel wall. The catheter assembly **230** generally includes an elongate catheter body **232**, a plurality of distal operative elements **234** and a proximal operative element **236** coupled to the plurality of distal operative elements **234**.

In particular, the plurality of distal operative elements **234** respectively comprise transducer elements embedded in the distal end of the catheter body **232** and circumferentially arranged therearound to form a phased array. For ease of illustration, a limited number of transducer elements are shown. A phased array is normally made up of many more transducer elements (typically 32 transducer elements). A more detailed description of the structure and utility of phased arrays is provided in Bom, U.S. Pat. No. 3,938,502, which is expressly and fully incorporated herein by reference.

The proximal operative element **236** comprises a transceiver, which is electrically coupled to the plurality of transducer elements **234** via respective transmission lines **236** (shown partially in phantom). The transceiver is configured to respectively provide a plurality of phased electrical signals to the respective transducer elements **232**. The transmission lines **236** are embedded within the wall of the catheter body **232** using an extrusion process. The catheter body **232** includes a guide wire lumen **238** formed therethrough to provide over-the-wire guiding of the catheter body **232** to the imaging region.

Many of the features described with respect to the catheter assemblies **10**, **60**, **120**, **150** and **190** can be variously combined to produce further embodiments. For example, ablation elements with corresponding transmission lines and an RF generator can be added to the respective catheter assemblies **10**, **60**, **120**, **150**, and **230** to provide ablation therapy capability. A forward looking transducer element can be added to the catheter assembly **190**, either installed on the front of the housing **226** or embedded in the catheter body **192** to provide Doppler measurements of the blood flow. Catheter assemblies **150** and **190** can be manufactured exclusive of the rotatable transducer element to solely provide Doppler measurements of the blood flow or ablation therapy, respectively.

The number of transmission lines that can be embedded in the wall of the guide sheath, and thus the number of distal operative elements supported by a particular catheter assembly, is limited by space availability and impedance matching. In determining the characteristic impedance of the embedded transmission lines, the distance between the two wires, and the diameter of the wires of the transmission line must be taken into account. In general, the characteristic impedance of the transmission line is inversely proportional to the natural log of the distance between the two wires of the transmission line. Thus, the spacing between the respective wires for a given diameter of wires of embedded transmission lines should be chosen in a manner consistent with the desired impedance levels of the respective transmission lines.

What is claimed is:

1. A catheter assembly, comprising:

an elongate catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end;

a drive cable disposed in the catheter, the drive cable having a proximal end and a distal end, and rotatable relative to the catheter body;

an operative element disposed on the distal end of the drive cable;

a first electro-magnetic element comprising a stator fixably disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter, the stator comprising a generally hollow cylinder; and

a second electro-magnetic element comprising a rotor mechanically coupled to the distal end of the drive cable and in electrical communication with the operative element, the rotor comprising a rod rotatably disposed in the hollow cylinder, the first and second electro-magnetic elements forming an inductive coupler.

2. The catheter assembly of claim **1**, wherein the stator is made of a ferrite material and further comprises a first electrically conductive coil disposed on the inner surface of the hollow cylinder, and wherein the rotor is made of a ferrite material and further comprises a second electrically conductive coil disposed on the outer surface of the rod.

3. The catheter assembly of claim **2**, wherein the operative element has a capacitive reactance, the stator and rotor having opposing surface areas, wherein the respective stator and rotor surface areas, along with the respective diameter, size and number of turns of the first and second electrically conductive coils, are selected such that the value of the inductive reactance of the inductive coupler is substantially equal to the capacitive reactance.

4. The catheter assembly of claim **1**, wherein the operative element comprises an ultrasonic transducer.

5. The catheter assembly of claim **1**, further comprising a conductor having a distal end electrically coupled to the first electro-magnetic element and a proximal end configured for electrically coupling to a signal transceiver.

6. The catheter assembly of claim **5**, wherein the conductor is disposed within the catheter body.

7. The catheter assembly of claim **5**, wherein the stator has a first electrically conductive coil, the rotor has a second electrically conductive coil, and the ratio of turns between the first and second electrically conductive coils is selected such that the input impedance looking into the inductive coupler from the conductor substantially matches the characteristic impedance of the conductor.

8. A catheter assembly, comprising:

an elongate catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end;

a drive cable disposed in the catheter, the drive cable having a proximal end and a distal end, and rotatable relative to the catheter body;

first and second operative elements disposed proximate the distal end of the drive cable;

a first inductive coupler comprising a first stationary electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter inductively coupled with a first rotatable electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the drive cable, the first rotatable electro-magnetic element in electrical communication with the first operative element; and

a second inductive coupler comprising a second stationary electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter inductively coupled with a second rotatable electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the drive cable, the second rotatable electro-magnetic element in electrical communication with the second operative element.

9. The catheter assembly of claim **8**, wherein the first and second stationary electro-magnetic elements respectively comprise first and second stators fixably disposed in the catheter body, and

the first and second rotatable electro-magnetic elements respectively comprise first and second rotors mechanically coupled to the drive cable.

21

10. The catheter assembly of claim 8, wherein the first and second stators comprise generally hollow cylinders, and the first and second rotors comprise rods rotatably disposed in the respective hollow cylinders.
11. The catheter assembly of claim 8, wherein the first and second operative elements comprise ultrasonic transducers.
12. The catheter assembly of claim 11, wherein the catheter body defines an axis, the first operative element is configured to transmit ultrasonic waves propagating in a direction axially aligned with the catheter body, and the second operative element is configured to transmit ultrasonic waves propagating in a direction at a selected angle relative to the catheter body axis.
13. The catheter assembly of claim 8, further comprising a first conductor having a distal end electrically coupled to the first stationary electro-magnetic element and a proximal end configured for electrically coupling to a first signal transceiver, and a second conductor having a distal end electrically coupled to the second stationary electro-magnetic element and a proximal end configured for electrically coupling to a second signal transceiver.
14. The catheter assembly of claim 13, wherein the first and second conductors are disposed within the catheter body.
15. The catheter assembly of claim 9, wherein the first inductive coupler is electrically isolated from the second inductive coupler.
16. The catheter assembly of claim 15, further comprising an isolation disk disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter, the isolation disk comprising a distal surface abutting the first stator and forming a first recess housing the first rotor, a proximal surface abutting the second stator and forming a second recess housing the second rotor.
17. A catheter assembly, comprising:
a main elongate catheter and a telescoping elongate catheter movably disposed in the main elongate catheter, the main elongate catheter and the telescoping elongate catheter having respective proximal ends configured for attachment to a drive unit for longitudinal movement of the telescoping elongate catheter;

22

- a drive cable disposed in the telescoping catheter, the drive cable having a proximal end and a distal end, and rotatable relative to the telescoping elongate catheter; an operative element disposed on the distal end of the drive cable;
- a first electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the telescoping catheter; and
- a second electro-magnetic element disposed proximate the distal end of the drive cable and in electrical communication with the operative element, the first and second electro-magnetic elements forming an inductive coupler.
18. The catheter assembly of claim 17, wherein the first electro-magnetic element comprises a stator fixably disposed in the catheter body, and the second electro-magnetic element comprises a rotor mechanically coupled to the drive cable.
19. The catheter assembly of claim 18, wherein the operative element comprises an ultrasonic transducer.
20. A catheter assembly, comprising:
an elongate catheter body having a proximal end and a distal end;
a drive cable disposed in the catheter, the drive cable having a proximal end and a distal end, and rotatable relative to the catheter body;
an operative element disposed on the distal end of the drive cable;
a stator disposed proximate the distal end of the catheter, the stator having a first electrically conductive coil;
a rotor mechanically coupled to the distal end of the drive cable and in electrical communication with the operative element, the rotor having a second electrically conductive coil, the stator and rotor forming an inductive coupler; and
wherein the ratio of turns between the first and second electrically conductive coils is selected such that the input impedance looking into the inductive coupler from the conductor substantially matches the characteristic impedance of the conductor.

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